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Lance Corporal Robert Fugate of the U.S. Marines in Beirut moved his belongings Tuesday after shells aimed at nearby Lebanese Army positions fell too close for comfort.

U.S., Israel Plan Closer Links to Combat Soviet, Syrian Threats to Middle East

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan and Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir of Israel agreed Tuesday to establish a joint political-military group to plan exercises and counter threats to the Middle East posed by the Soviet Union and Syria.

Mr. Reagan said that while the two nations "do not see eye-to-eye" on all issues, he was confident that the "warm friendship between the United States and Israel will endure."

While emphasizing efforts to seek a resolution to the problems of Lebanon and the "furtherance of the Middle East peace process," Mr. Reagan's statement stressed cooperation in maintaining Israel's security and the stability of the strategically important region.

Both Mr. Reagan and Mr. Shamir, summing up two days of talks, expressed their determination to pursue the quest for peace based on the principles of the Camp David accords between Israel and Egypt.

Mr. Shamir said the military-political group would hold its first meeting during the first week in January, and would pursue joint military exercises.

"We discussed the major threat that terrorism constitutes to the peace," Mr. Shamir said, "and will pursue our fight in close cooperation with the United States."

Weapons Ban Is Lifted

Bernard Gwertzman of The New York Times reported earlier from Washington:

Mr. Reagan has approved specific steps to increase U.S.-Israeli cooperation with Israel, including ending the 16-month suspension on the delivery of U.S.-made cluster-bomb artillery shells, administration officials said Monday.

The officials said that Mr. Reagan, to solve Israel's financial problem, also agreed to a substantial increase in the military aid that Israel does not have to repay.

Mr. Reagan made the decision before starting talks Monday with Mr. Shamir, Defense Minister Moshe Arens and other high-ranking Israeli officials.

The delivery of cluster-bomb shells to Israel was suspended in July 1982, the month after Israel invaded Lebanon. The shells scattered grenade-like explosive charges over a wide area, and under the terms of an agreement with the United States were only to be used against large troop concentrations.

The shipments were halted after it was determined that Israel had used them against civilian areas.

Israeli officials said after the talks Monday that there was agreement on the need to strengthen Lebanon's government. A working group was set up to develop proposals on what the United States and Israel could do to help President Amin Gemayel, who is to confer with Mr. Reagan on Thursday.

The Israelis said that Lebanon was the first of three major items that dominated the talks Monday. The others were the large Soviet military aid to Syria and Israeli-American cooperation.

On the aid question, Israel is scheduled in the 1984 fiscal year to begin Oct. 1, to receive \$1.7 billion in military aid. Half of this aid must be repaid with interest, but the other \$850 million and \$910 million (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Shelling Breaks Out Near Beirut

Gunmen Kidnap Airline Workers As Fighting Flares

By Joseph B. Treaster
New York Times Service

BEIRUT — Heavy shelling broke out in the mountains east of Beirut Tuesday and quickly spread to the outskirts of Beirut in some of the worst fighting in two months.

The fighting involved Christian Phalangist and Druze Muslim militias and the Lebanese Army. It was seen as a low point in a general deterioration of security.

The police said that 15 shells landed near Beirut International Airport, where 1,600 U.S. Marines are based, but they said there were no casualties.

As the shelling began, hooded gunmen stopped two buses carrying about 60 Christian employees of Middle East Airlines on the main airport road and forced them into a Shiite Muslim district.

Airline officials and Muslim political leaders quickly negotiated the release of the employees, according to Beirut Radio. It said the kidnapping was in apparent retaliation for the seizure of several Muslims just south of Beirut in Christian-controlled territory.

The heavy shelling and the kidnappings were not directly related, but Lebanese analysts said they underscored the worsening security conditions. Kidnappings and executions, once widespread, had tapered off in the last two months.

The increased violence came as President Amin Gemayel was ending a visit to Rome and was preparing to meet President Ronald Reagan in Washington on Thursday.

In the northern city of Tripoli, Palestine Liberation Organization forces, split over the leadership of Yasser Arafat, held their fire as negotiations continued a plan to withdraw fighters from the area.

Both Palestinian sides have said they accept the accord announced last week by the foreign ministers of Saudi Arabia and Syria. But they seem to be at odds over one of the four provisions stating that they would "withdraw from Tripoli and its environs."

Mr. Arafat has taken this to mean that he is to leave Tripoli and the rebels are to leave two nearby refugee camps that they took in nearly three weeks of fighting. But the rebels say the camps are beyond "the environs" and that they do not intend to leave.



Otto Lamsdorff, the West German economics minister, who is expected to be charged with others for kickbacks.

Bonn Prosecutor Moves to Charge Economics Chief In Payoff Scandal

By James M. Markham
New York Times Service

BONN — Concluding a two-year investigation into West Germany's biggest political corruption scandal, the Bonn prosecutor's office on Tuesday announced that it had asked the Bundestag to lift the parliamentary immunity of Economics Minister Otto Lamsdorff so that he could be indicted for taking bribes from the giant Flick holding company.

At a packed news conference, Johannes Wilhelm, a prosecutor, said that Hans Friderichs, a former economics minister and chairman of West Germany's second largest bank, had been indicted along with three other figures allegedly involved in a massive payoff scheme that has tarred all of the nation's established parties.

The disclosure of the legal steps against Mr. Lamsdorff, a key politician in the small Free Democratic Party and a sharp-tongued free-enterprise advocate, was a severe blow to Chancellor Helmut Kohl's squabbling center-right coalition.

The move appeared to open opportunities for Franz Josef Strauss, the conservative Bavarian, to demand a cabinet post or a greater role in formulating national policy.

It was the first time in the 34-year history of the Federal Republic that a prosecutor had moved to indict a cabinet minister.

The Flick affair, dubbed "Wattergate by the Rhine," has over the past two years cast doubt on the probity of scores of politicians who appear to have received generous payoffs from a company whose founder was condemned at the Nuremberg war crimes tribunal for bankrolling Hitler. Their embarrassing testimonies and Flick memoranda have been leaked to the weekly Der Spiegel, which has relentlessly pursued the story.

The legal action announced Tuesday, which had been anticipated by Flick to obtain tax rebates on a capital gains of \$703 million arising from the sale of a 29-percent interest in Daimler Benz in 1975. The monies were reinvested in W.R. Grace & Co. of New York and the United States Filter Corp.

On the ground that this transaction was "especially beneficial to the national economy," Mr. Friderichs, in 1976, and his successor, Mr. Lamsdorff, in 1978, approved tax waivers for Flick totaling \$175 million.

The prosecutor's office said it had determined that in order to obtain these lucrative judgments, Eberhard von Brauchitsch, the company's deputy chairman, had paid Mr. Friderichs \$140,740 in cash between 1975-1977 and Mr. Lamsdorff \$300,000 in 1977 and 1980. Mr. von Brauchitsch, who kept meticulous records of his alleged payoffs, was indicted, as were Horst Ludwig Riemer, a former Free Democratic economics minister in North Rhine Westphalia state, and Manfred Nemitz, a Flick employee.

At the time of the alleged kickbacks, Mr. Friderichs and Mr. Lamsdorff were cabinet members in a coalition government led by Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, a Social Democrat. It found guilty on the charges of corruption, the defendants could receive prison sentences of six months to five years.

Franzbruno Eulencamp, the chief Bonn prosecutor, said at the news conference that he did not believe that "personal enrichment in the strict sense" was the motivation for taking the bribes. In their efforts to explain the Flick affair, many politicians have maintained that the payoffs reflect not so much venality as inadequate methods for subsidizing West German political parties.

Mr. Friderichs said Tuesday he was innocent but asked that he be temporarily removed from his position as chairman of the powerful Dresdner Bank in Brussels for a European Community session. Mr. Lamsdorff refused to say whether he would resign, saying: "I will comment on that in Bonn and not in Brussels."

Chancellor Kohl, who has robustly defended his economics minister and denounced the press for its reporting on the scandal, had no comment on the move to indict Mr. Lamsdorff. Hans-Jochen Vogel, the parliamentary leader of the opposition Social Democrats, do-

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North Korea Increasing Third World Arms Sales

By Clyde Haberman
New York Times Service

TOKYO — North Korea is stepping up its arms sales and military training in other countries, according to diplomats and other experts on the region.

Some experts say that North Korea's need to generate cash may be a reason not only for the new arms sales but also for heightened smuggling by its embassies abroad.

The experts also say that a power struggle may be under way in Pyongyang that could partly explain the involvement of North Korea in recent violence abroad. On Oct. 9, a bomb exploded in Rangoon, Burma, killing 17 South Koreans, including four government ministers. Burma blamed North Korea and severed relations, and even such North Korean allies as China expressed dismay.

In the power struggle, "pragmatists" concerned with economic policy are said to be losing to political "ideologues" loyal to Kim Jong Il, son of Kim Il Sung, the 71-year-old North Korean leader. Kim Jong Il is his father's designated successor and is widely regarded as an implacable opponent of the West. He has had a role in past violent incidents.

Evidence that Pyongyang had extended its military activity overseas came to light last month when U.S. forces in Grenada reported finding 24 North Koreans and a treaty to provide automatic weapons and ammunition worth \$12 million.

Many countries, especially in Africa and Latin America, have sent soldiers to Pyongyang for training or have invited North Korean instructors in anti-guerrilla tactics. Zimbabwe, Nicaragua, the Seychelles, Ethiopia, Zambia, Somalia and Libya have been identified by Western sources as clients.

How many countries now receive North Korean arms is difficult to tell because few sources are free of political interests. One Japanese authority estimated that there were a dozen countries, in addition to 20 or so others to which Pyongyang sends military trainers.

In some places, such as Grenada, the North Koreans seemed to have worked closely with Soviet advisers; elsewhere — in Zimbabwe, for instance — they have acted in concert with the Chinese.

But for the most part, diplomats say, Pyongyang acts on its own, and may even be an embarrassment to the Russians and the Chinese.

According to various reports, North Korea has sent \$640 million in arms to Zimbabwe and \$800 million worth to Iran, an estimated 40 percent of that country's military purchases. North Korea was formerly an ally of Iraq, which has been at war with Iran since September 1980. The Iraqis broke ties with Pyongyang three years ago.

Much of what North Korea does is designed to undercut the South Korean government. Attempts to infiltrate the South have long been routine, but they seem to have increased this year.

In June, South Korean patrols killed three North Korean soldiers found south of the demilitarized zone. On Sept. 22, a teen-ager was killed by a bomb outside a U.S. cultural center in the city of Taegu. U.S. and South Korean officials blamed Pyongyang.

The Rangoon incident, especially Burma's severing of diplomatic relations, was a blow to North Korea in its intense rivalry with South Korea for the sympathy of Third World countries. Many analysts said they believe that losses in this competition may have driven the North to take drastic action against Seoul. Others said that internal political struggles may be at work, too.

"We are witnessing the rise of Kim Jong Il's group," a Japanese expert said. "Where this is going is difficult to tell, but we are at a crossroads — that's for sure."

According to experts in Tokyo, at least three North Korean cabinet members have been demoted in recent months. The most prominent was Prime Minister Li Jong Ok, who was removed from the standing committee of the Communist Party.

Those who lost authority were regarded as more interested in economic planning than in the tough anti-Western, anti-South Korean line taken by Kim Jong Il.

In South Korea and Japan, diplomats believe that North Korea is once again short of foreign currency, as it often is. Its foreign debt is generally put at over \$2 billion, and it has defaulted on bank loans in Europe and Japan.

AIDS Disease Now Poses A Worldwide Problem

By Lawrence K. Altman
New York Times Service

GENEVA — Acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) has become a worldwide problem. Cases have now been reported in 33 countries on all inhabited continents.

Of particular concern is a spurt in cases diagnosed in Europe, where the number has doubled in the last year, as it did soon after the disease became known in the United States in 1981.

And there are indications that in Africa the disease may be striking heterosexual men and women in equal numbers, unlike the situation in the industrialized countries, where AIDS predominantly strikes homosexual men and intravenous drug users. The disease is occurring in several countries in central and western Africa to a much greater extent than was previously recognized.

Although AIDS has been diagnosed worldwide, the reports have been scattered, according to Dr. Walter Dowdle of the U.S. Centers for Disease Control in Atlanta, who was chairman of an international gathering of scientists in Geneva last weekend, the first meeting to discuss the global impact of AIDS.

Dr. Dowdle emphasized that the findings that emerged from that meeting should not be greeted with alarm. "AIDS is not a mysterious disease that is going to sweep the whole world," he said. "It is increasing, but not at a rate alarming for the general public."

The 38 scientists who met at the World Health Organization's headquarters represented all the specialties involved in AIDS research.

The 15 European countries reporting to WHO now account for about 10 percent of all AIDS cases. Of the 267 AIDS cases that have been reported in Europe, 164, or about 60 percent, were diagnosed from January to October of this year.

Preliminary results of a new study in central Africa have led some AIDS experts to suspect that the disease may be transmitted heterosexually in some areas of the world, although the study also suggests that it may be spread in less-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



U.S., Russia to Continue START Talks

Negotiators in the Geneva talks on intercontinental missiles met for more than three hours Tuesday and said they would meet again on Thursday. The chief Soviet negotiator, Viktor P. Karpov, above, said there had been no progress, but American delegates were cheered by the fact that the START talks remained open after the Soviet walkout from negotiations on medium-range missiles. Page 2.

Over 50% of U.S. Cancer Patients Now Said to Survive 5 Years

By Victor Cohn
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — More than 50 percent of all cancer patients are surviving at least five years and most of this group are cured of their cancer, according to Dr. Vincent DeVita, director of the National Cancer Institute.

"This is a landmark achievement," he said Monday, crediting it to years of slow but steady progress against most cancers.

Thanks in large part to the 12-year, \$9.6-billion National Cancer Program, he said, there are at least 5,000 oncologists, doctors specializing in cancer, compared with perhaps 500 in 1970, and "there is more expertise" as well as new methods of treating cancer.

By official estimate, Dr. DeVita told the government's National Cancer Advisory Board, 48 percent of cancer patients diagnosed between 1973 and 1979 will live at least five years, unless they die of an unrelated cause.

"But this is a very conservative estimate as of 1980," he added. "I am convinced that the survival rate is already over 50 percent."

In 1970-73, 42 percent of all patients survived their cancers, and in 1960-63, 38 percent.

The new official estimate is based on reports on all cancers in a group of cities and states with 10 percent of the nation's population. Dr. DeVita based his even more optimistic 1983 estimate on up-to-date reports from leading cancer centers. Their cure rates typically run around 15 percent better than national rates, but the whole country usually catches up in time.

A National Cancer Institute summary of the latest figures went even further than Dr. DeVita. It called 48 percent of all patients curable. But some cancers, especially breast, kidney and prostate cancer, may recur many years later, so most authorities long ago quit calling the five-year survival rate a cure rate.

Still, about 85 percent of all cancer patients who survive for five years will be alive in another five years.

The statistics are not as encouraging for blacks as for whites. For whites, the relative five-year survival rate — the probability of escaping a recurrence of cancer — is 49 percent, based on 1973-79 reports. For blacks, the rate is 37 percent.

But there has been improvement. The percentage for blacks is up 2 points from last year, and the figure for whites is up 1 percent. Dr. DeVita said, "With these large numbers, 1 percent is a significant improvement."

One advisory board member, Dr. LaSalle Lefell of Howard University, said the black rate shows that "the poor, black or white, don't do as well when they get cancer, perhaps because they don't get to good treatment as quickly."

Nor are the statistics optimistic for every form of cancer.

Some details:

- As of 1980, 73 percent of breast cancer patients, 67 percent of prostate cancer patients and 50 percent of kidney cancer patients were surviving at least five years.
- But breast cancer is a stubborn disease, and by best available figures, which are probably out of date, 80 percent of those with breast cancer who survived five years were still alive in 10 years, and 62 percent in 20 years. Among those with prostate cancer who survived five years, 73 percent survived 10 years, and among those with kidney cancer, 87 percent.
- The breast cancer death rate is down for women under 50, but up a few percentage points for women over 50.
- Some of the cancers with the most encouraging five-year survival percentages are thyroid, 92 percent; endometrium, 87; melanoma, 79; bladder, 72; Hodgkins disease, 70; uterine cervix, 67.
- Some of the cancers with the least hopeful survival rates are lung, 12 percent; esophagus, 5; pancreas, 3. But almost everywhere, "we can be proud of some improvement," Dr. DeVita said. For example, 8 percent of those with lung cancer in 1960-1963 survived five years.
- "The most disheartening news," the summary said, is that smoking by women nearly doubled their death rate from lung cancer between 1970 and 1980, from 10.7 to 20.3 per 100,000. Lung cancer is expected to pass breast cancer next year as the leading cause of death by cancer in women.

U.S. Reaffirms Backing Of Beijing Government

By Steven R. Weisman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The White House, apparently concerned about relations with China, has taken pains to declare that the support given to the Nationalist Chinese government on Taiwan in two recent measures in Congress was contrary to administration policy.

Larry M. Speakes, the chief White House spokesman, also said Monday that, despite comments from officials in Beijing, the United States did not view President Ronald Reagan's scheduled trip to China in April as in jeopardy.

Mr. Reagan, he said, "looks forward to visiting the People's Republic of China" and to welcoming Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang to the United States in January.

"We recognize the People's Republic of China as the sole legitimate government of China," Mr. Speakes said.

The president's aides are looking to the weeklong April trip as an important event in his re-election campaign. Whereas in 1980, Mr. Reagan was a supporter of Taiwan, this year he is careful to reject Taiwan's claim to all of China. Both Beijing and Taipei have adopted a one-China policy and consider Taiwan a province of China.

White House officials also indicated that Mr. Reagan would not visit Thailand, Indonesia or the Philippines on his trip to China.

Originally, Mr. Reagan had planned to visit the three countries as part of a trip to Japan and South Korea earlier this month. But they were dropped from the itinerary on the ground that Mr. Reagan had to keep his absence from Washington short because of the press of legislation in Congress.

The officials said continuing security problems and the political sensitivity of visiting the Philippines at a time of increasing opposition to the rule of President Ferdinand E. Marcos had made such a trip impossible for now. As for Thailand and Indonesia, they were said to be sensitive about being thought of as part of a trip to China.

Mr. Speakes's comments followed criticism from Beijing of two congressional measures. One was an amendment added to an International Monetary Fund appropriations bill recommending that Taiwan remain seated in the Asian Development Bank, an international lending institution, even if Beijing is admitted. The amendment referred to Taiwan by its official name, the Republic of China.

Mr. Speakes said that Mr. Reagan planned to sign the IMF bill, but that his signature in no way reflected support for the amendment.

Similarly, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee approved a resolution Nov. 15 referring to Taiwan as the Republic of China and affirming its right to determine its own future free of coercion by the Communists on the mainland.

The Chinese Communist Party leader, Hu Yaobang, assailed the resolution as "interference in China's domestic affairs" and said that Mr. Reagan's visit might have to be canceled.

Mr. Hu said in Tokyo that Beijing had filed a protest in Washington and would await a reply. If the reply is not satisfactory, he said, the visit will be reconsidered.

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- The Reagan plan to sell weather satellites to private industry is dead. Page 3.
- The U.S. reported its trade deficit swelled to a record \$8.97 billion last month as oil imports rose. Page 7.
- "St. Francis of Assisi," Messiaen's first opera, was given its premiere by the Paris Opera. David Stevens reports. Page 6.
- Beirut's resilient citizenry may finally be reaching the end of the tether. In insights, which for technical reasons again appears on Thursday this week.

Lengthy START Session Seen To Indicate Talks Will Go On

By John Vinocur
New York Times Service

GENEVA — The United States and the Soviet Union held a new session Tuesday of the strategic arms limitation talks known as START and agreed to negotiate again on Thursday.

Coming after the Soviet suspension last week of talks on middle-range weapons, the Soviet willingness to continue discussions on intercontinental missiles was regarded as a sign that the START talks would continue in 1984 after a holiday recess.

American officials said before the meeting Tuesday that, if the Soviet Union had wanted to leave the strategic weapons talks in a dramatic way to heighten tensions, Tuesday's session provided the logical setting.

As it turned out, the negotiators talked for three hours and 15 minutes. The Soviet negotiating team, including the chief delegate, Viktor P. Karpov, also agreed to a private

meeting here Tuesday with two U.S. senators, Arlen Specter, a Pennsylvania Republican, and Carl Levin, a Michigan Democrat.

Both delegations have undertaken not to make substantive public statements in Geneva on the progress of the talks. But Mr. Karpov, as he left the American delegation headquarters after the session, said: "There is no progress up to now. As I've explained many times, the position of the American side is not for an agreement."

Mr. Karpov, according to other descriptions of the negotiating session, complained about the beginning of deployment of U.S. Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in West Germany and Britain — the action that the Soviet Union cited as its reason for halting negotiations on middle-range weapons.

If the deployment continues, Mr. Karpov was said to tell the Americans, the Soviet side would be forced to re-examine its position at the START talks.

This report was in line with a

commentary Monday night from Novosti, a Soviet news agency, that said that the cruise and Pershing-2 deployment is "sharply changing the situation" at the START talks, making success "even more difficult to attain."

Mr. Karpov's remarks Tuesday were regarded as relatively mild. Sources in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization described the Soviet negotiator's comments as "stuff very much in line with what we've heard before."

The Soviet Union has occasionally referred to middle-range weapons — as opposed to the intercontinental missiles discussed in the START forum — as strategic arms. But the Soviet side has never directly suggested combining the two sets of talks.

Under normal circumstances, the current round of talks would recess for the holidays either this week or next.

The United States has indicated it would like the recess to begin after Thursday's session, but it has indicated it is flexible about the date. In the past, each recess has been accompanied by a joint statement indicating the two sides' intention to resume the talks at a later point.

It is generally expected among NATO governments that such a "restitution clause" will be agreed to by the Soviet side when the current talks here adjourn.

The START talks involve discussions attempting to reduce each side's total of warheads, which, in numerical terms, are about equal. But there are significant, and complicated, differences in the nature of the two countries' arsenals.

The latest U.S. proposal involves a so-called build-down concept, which provides for reduction in warheads by at least 5 percent per year. The proposal calls for the destruction of two older warheads for each new land-based warhead deployed. In the case of submarine-launched warheads, each side would destroy three older warheads for two newer ones.

The Soviet Union has countered that the U.S. proposal is designed to fit the Reagan administration's plans for modernizing its nuclear forces and imposes unreasonable disadvantages on Soviet forces.

■ **Nitze Sees Talks Resuming**
Paul H. Nitze, the chief U.S. negotiator in the talks on medium-range missiles, said Tuesday he expected the Soviet Union to return to those talks. United Press International reported from London.

Speaking at the U.S. Embassy, Mr. Nitze said the two sides remained "totally divided" on what he said was the central issue of the talks — whether Moscow alone should have modern nuclear missiles in Europe.

Mr. Nitze has been conferring with NATO governments since the Soviet walkout Wednesday and said those governments had been supportive of the U.S. position on the missile talks.

Reagan, Shamir Set Plan To Stem Mideast Threats

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million in economic aid as well as given as a grant.

Now, U.S. officials say, Mr. Reagan has decided to reduce the military aid to \$1.275 billion but not to require Israel to repay any of it. This would increase the grants by \$425 million over the 1984 total. Israel wants the military aid to remain at \$1.7 billion in 1985 but without having to repay any of it.

The other measures discussed with the Israelis included stockpiling of U.S. medical and military equipment in Israel, joint planning against outside threats to the Middle East and more intelligence sharing.

U.S. officials said that they expected relations with Mr. Shamir to be smoother than those with former Prime Minister Menachem Begin because Mr. Shamir, while no less tough in his views, is regarded as less abrasive.

Poland Promises Ration Of Meat Will Not Be Cut

United Press International

WARSAW — Meat rations in Poland will not be reduced below the current monthly allotment of 5.5 pounds (2.5 kilograms) per person despite dwindling supplies, a government spokesman said Tuesday.

Reports that state purchases of pork from farmers were running 30 percent below fourth-quarter levels in 1982 prompted a series of rumors this week that rationing regulations would be tightened further.



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Black residents of Magopa, a South African village owned by black people, carry goods from a destroyed shop Tuesday as they prepared for relocation to a government-established homeland. Their eviction, which had been expected Tuesday, did not occur.

South African Villagers Get Reprieve

Government Delays Forcible Relocation to Black Homeland

The Associated Press

MAGOPA, South Africa — Three hundred black families in this village won a reprieve Tuesday from a forcible relocation ordered by the nation's white-minority government.

Government trucks that had been expected to move the families to an area 60 miles (97 kilometers) away reserved for blacks never arrived. The state radio said the government had given the villagers at least one more day to leave voluntarily before evicting them.

About 180 families already have left Magopa, many of them doing so after bulldozers knocked down schools and churches in June and July.

South Africa's apartheid system of racial separation has set aside 10 tribal homelands covering 13 percent of the country for the nation's 21 million blacks. The rest of the land is for use by the five million whites and 3.5 million Asian and mixed-race people.

According to the Institute for Race Relations, about 3.5 million blacks have been resettled from white to black areas in the past two decades.

The government maintains that the Bakwena headman, Jacob

More, agreed to the relocation of Magopa in consultations with the nation's Ministry of Community Development.

But the villagers say they voted Mr. More out of power three years ago, alleging that he had extorted money from villagers, and that the government had refused to acknowledge their public vote against him.

A village committee said last week that the government's motivation for the resettlement was to gain access to diamond deposits under village land.

Although it is only one of several "black spot" removals currently under way, Magopa village has become a prominent issue in the South African press.

The Johannesburg Star said in an editorial Monday that there are "an estimated two million people still threatened with uprooting before the apartheid map is finally in place."

"How can a supposedly Christian government impose such large-scale human suffering?" the newspaper said. "How can its electorate sleep easy at night, knowing that such things are being done in their name?"

W. German Prosecutor Acts To Charge Economics Chief

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mandated that Mr. Lambsdorff resign.

There seemed little doubt that the Bundestag, after a recommendation by a special committee, would approve lifting Mr. Lambsdorff's parliamentary immunity. The major parties were deeply em-

barrassed in 1981 by a Spiegel report that an amnesty was being secretly readied for those caught up in the payoff imbroglio.

The political fallout from the case could be considerable. At one level, the controversy seemed likely to weaken the authority of Mr. Kohl's government and confirm the disenchantment of many young Germans with their political system.

At another level, the move to indict Mr. Lambsdorff gave one of his fiercest critics, Mr. Strauss, an occasion to renew his demands for a greater say in shaping the Bonn government's policies.

But exploiting the Flick scandal for his own political ends will be tricky for Mr. Strauss since he, like the chancellor, was one of 191 witnesses called by the Bonn prosecutor, according to news accounts.

AIDS Disease Now Touches 33 Countries Around World

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developed countries by inadequately sterilized needles and syringes used in everyday medical practice.

In some countries, only a few AIDS cases have been diagnosed. Australia has reported four cases and Japan, the only Asian country to report the disease, two.

Despite the small number of cases reported in some countries, many participants said they suspected that the true incidence of AIDS was more widespread than

believed. They said it might be many times greater than the official worldwide total of about 3,000 cases. Only two AIDS cases have been reported from Eastern Europe, both in Czechoslovakia. West Germany has reported 42 cases, East Germany none. The Soviet Union had a representative at the meeting, but it has reported no AIDS cases.

The 2,753 AIDS cases reported from the United States make it the country with by far the largest reported incidence of the disease. However, recent health statistics

from New York have indicated that the "doubling phenomenon," in which the number of new cases doubles about every six months, may be easing off. "What this means, we're really not sure," Dr. Dowdle said. "But we certainly hope it means something."

Meanwhile, however, the doubling phenomenon has appeared in Europe and Canada.

Of the 50 AIDS cases reported so far in Canada, 15 were reported in 1982, 15 in the first six months of 1983 and 20 from July to October.

Dr. Alastair J. Clayton, an official of the Laboratory for Disease Control in Ottawa, said, "Of the 50 cases, 43 were in men and seven in women; 24 said they were homosexuals and 22 heterosexuals, while in four cases data on sexual preference were lacking."

Further, 26 of the 50 cases occurred in persons born in Canada, and 18 among Haitian immigrants. Among the Haitian patients, one acknowledged being homosexual and 14 said they were heterosexuals.

Twenty-one, or 42 percent, of the 50 cases had resulted in death by Nov. 18. This figure compares with a 41-percent overall fatality rate for reported AIDS cases in the United States. However, the death rate for American patients has risen in the months following diagnosis. For those who have had the disease for about two years, the death rate is more than 90 percent.

The doubling phenomenon is evident from the European statistics in which the number of diagnosed cases rose from two in 1979, to 10 in 1980, 17 in 1981, 67 in 1982, and 164 so far this year.

The European totals include 59 cases in people who were born in Africa. In France and Belgium, more than half the reported cases were among people from five African countries, Zaire, Congo, Mali, Gabon and Rwanda. The French total of 94 also includes 10 Haitians.

The diagnosis in Europe of so many cases among Africans led to a study carried out in Zaire in recent weeks by a team of researchers from the United States and Belgium in cooperation with the government of Zaire. The American researchers represented the Centers for Disease Control in Atlanta and the National Institutes of Health in Bethesda, Maryland.

By searching through hospital records and by using other epidemiological techniques, the researchers found evidence that AIDS cases have been occurring in central Africa for as long as they have been recognized in the United States. The researchers also found that cases in Zaire affected as many women as men, Dr. Dowdle said.

A similar pattern has been reported among Haitians. From one-quarter to one-third of the Haitians who developed the disease, either in Haiti or after they had moved to the United States, have been women. Haiti itself has reported 202 cases. These data suggested to several participants that AIDS may be transmitted not only by homosexual practices but also by other as yet unknown ways.

Many cases reported in several countries seem to represent imported cases — people who apparently acquired the disease in countries reporting larger numbers of cases. For that reason, some countries contend that AIDS is an American problem.

WORLD BRIEFS

Mrs. Walesa Permitted to Visit Oslo

WARSAW (AP) — Lech Walesa's wife, Danuta, will be allowed to travel to Norway to accept his Nobel Peace Prize on Dec. 10, the Polish government spokesman, Jerzy Urban, said Tuesday.

But Mrs. Walesa said she would not make the journey unless a friend designated by Mr. Walesa to accompany her is granted a travel visa. Mr. Walesa, who was awarded the prize for his leadership of the now-outlawed Solidarity labor movement, had chosen his wife, their son, Bogdan, 13, and Tadeusz Mazowiecki, 56, a union adviser, to accept the prize on his behalf.

Mr. Urban said that Mrs. Walesa and her son could go, but Mr. Mazowiecki said he was informed by passport officials Tuesday that they could not consider his case before Dec. 12, two days after the awards ceremony — effectively refusing him permission to leave the country. Mrs. Walesa said she would "refuse to go if Mazowiecki is denied a passport."

British Missile Shoots Down Exocet

LONDON (Reuters) — Britain has for the first time shot down a low-flying anti-ship missile with another missile, destroying a French Exocet "in sea trials," defense experts said Tuesday.

A Sea Wolf missile fired from a destroyer shot down a sea-skimming Exocet off the coast of Wales last week, the Defense Ministry said. The French missile, which skims three meters (10 feet) above the waves at 500 miles (800 kilometers) an hour, was the type that sank two British ships in the Falkland Islands war last year.

"It is the first time, as far as I know, that a missile has shot down another missile at low level," a naval consultant, Captain Roger Villar, said. The Sea Wolf, guided to its target by an automatic ship-based radar system, is the only missile developed in the West specifically to knock out other low-level missiles.

Dutch Union Ends Contacts With State

AMSTERDAM (AP) — The Federation of Dutch Labor Unions has suspended all official contacts with the Dutch government to protest proposed cuts of 3 percent in the wages of employees in the public sector.

Joop Maat, a spokesman for the union, said Tuesday the suspension would continue "at least until parliament has voted on the salary cut issue." He noted that the union, which is the largest in the Netherlands and includes a million workers, has withdrawn its representatives from a number of government advisory councils, and that it would not take part in any labor negotiations. Government-union talks on the issue broke down last week.

The projected 3-percent cut, which would affect all public employees in the Netherlands, as well as social security recipients, is part of an austerity plan aimed at cutting government expenditures.

U.K. Papers Print, Picketing Goes On

LONDON (AP) — All of Britain's national daily newspapers were printing Tuesday night, but the printers' union that shut down six of them four days ago defied the law again by mounting fresh pickets outside a plant near Manchester.

The National Graphical Association said 3,000 members were converging on the Messenger Newspaper Group in Warrington, where the firing of six printers started a dispute that led to a national walkout. The group vowed to publish its weekly press run with nonunion labor.

Printers on all the national dailies walked out when the union was fined for illegal picketing at the Warrington plant. Though that strike ended Sunday night, more than half the papers fired their printers and refused to reopen without assurances that there would be no further London shutdowns over the Warrington dispute. No financial guarantees were obtained from the union leadership, the publishers said, but union locals provided sufficient informal assurances of good faith for the papers to reopen.

Reporter's Trial Delayed in S. Africa

JOHANNESBURG (UPI) — The trial of Allister Sparks, a special correspondent for The Washington Post who is charged with violations of the Internal Security Act and the Police Act, was postponed Tuesday until April 25.

Mr. Sparks was charged with quoting "banned" persons and reporting allegedly false claims that South Africa's security police operated an assassination squad. If convicted, he could be sentenced to three years in prison.

Mr. Sparks's lawyer, Sydney Kentridge, asked for a postponement in Magistrate's Court, saying "discussions with higher authorities" had begun on immunity of foreign correspondents from South Africa's scores of laws controlling publication of sensitive security matters.

For the Record

Gary Kasparov has postponed Tuesday's fifth game of his world chess elimination match against Viktor Korchnoi, officials said. It will take place Thursday. Mr. Korchnoi leads in the 12-game semifinal series 2½ to 1½. (Reuters)

A Venice magistrate has closed investigations into claims by four leftist terrorist suspects that they were tortured during the search for a kidnapped U.S. military officer, Brigadier General James L. Dozier, last year. (AP)

Tanzania has been selected as the host for the second African population conference Jan. 9-14, it was announced Tuesday. (UPI)

The ground staff of Aerolineas Argentinas, the Argentine airline, ended a strike Tuesday that caused the cancellation of all flights Monday. The airline said it would consider demands for higher wages. (Reuters)

Correction

A New York Times article published in Friday's Weekend section gave an incorrect address for a new Paris restaurant, La Maison Blanche. The correct address is 82 Boulevard Lefebvre. The telephone number is 828-38-83.

Reagan Plan to Se Private Indust

By Philip J. ...

WASHINGTON — President Reagan's plan to ...

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U.S. Upturn Leaves the Homeless Behind

Nationwide Report Says Growing Number of Americans Use Shelters

By Iver Peterson
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Nearly a year of rising economic hopes, with declining rates of unemployment, is apparently leaving one category of citizen outside the recovery. According to reports from around the country, the number of Americans without homes shows no sign of abating.

For reasons that range from historic changes in the job market to their own mental or emotional incapacity, the homeless continue to crowd shelters in numbers that are, if anything, greater than a year ago in the trough of the recession. This offers little support for the hope that a rising economy would diminish their ranks.

"As the winter of 1983-84 approaches, the prognosis among the emergency-shelter providers from New York to San Francisco is an ominous one," says a draft report called "The Homeless and the Economic Recovery" by the National Coalition for the Homeless.

"Since the number of homeless men, women and children has remained at record levels, and in many cases has increased over the past summer," the report says, "the coming of colder weather can only compound a critical situation."

Gerald Miller of the Salvation Army in Salt Lake City, using the term "new poor" to describe the men and women who have been dislodged from jobs and homes by the recession, said: "If the economy recovers as is under way, it hasn't reached the new poor." A year ago, Mr. Miller's organization was serving an average of 9,000 free meals a month in Salt Lake City; this year, the figure is 11,000.

On a frayed edge of Denver that has not yet been absorbed into the city's gleaming new hub, Ed and Kay Collins were about to mark their second Thanksgiving on the road in search of work. With their 10-year-old son, they left Louisville, Kentucky, just before Thanksgiving 1982, after Mr. Collins's construction job ended.

New Orleans followed Oklahoma City and San Antonio, Texas, followed New Orleans, and after that a dozen other places yielded small jobs and mean wages until the Collinses arrived three weeks ago in Denver.

Mr. Collins, 31, has heard the encouraging news from Washington. But he judges the state of things by the length of time it takes to land a day's work from the morning shape-up at the day-labor center, and by how long the job lasts.

"I'm working pretty steady," he said. "So I guess things are looking better for a change." His job, tearing down an old railroad station, pays only \$5 an hour, but by staying at the Samaritan Shelter, the family can save enough to move on.

The Collins family is only one aspect of the problem. As men and women who have seen better times, they have the easiest claim on the sympathy of the rest of the nation and the best chances.

Yet the men and women who work with the problem point out that the homeless include many who survived on the edge of things until the economy sank and government policies changed, and who will face a harder time finding permanent homes: welfare families whose rent stipend has not kept pace with housing costs, pensioners forced out of housing they cannot afford, people released from mental hospitals.

New York City is now operating 18 emergency shelters for men and women, an increase of two in the last week. A plan for 2,000 more beds in the city over two years has been announced, which would bring the total beds to 7,800. At the beginning of last week, the city was giving shelter to 5,653 homeless, an increase of a third over the year before.

The coalition's survey of shelters in a dozen cities outlined the problem:

• In Cleveland in August, the West Side Catholic Center had to turn away 65 homeless women and their children because the center was filled; last winter, they turned away only half that number.

• Six weeks after Chicago's St. Martin de Pores Shelter was opened in May, it was filled to capacity and turning away 140 women and children a day; now that number has passed 200 a day.

• "The number of homeless women is continuing to increase," reported Terry Lynch of the District of Columbia's 30-bed Calvary Center. "We're all operating at capacity."

Center. "We're all operating at capacity."

• The L.A. Mission in Los Angeles reports a 10-percent increase in the number of men seeking beds over last year.

Members of the network that has sprung up to help the homeless argue that the economy may be improving, but at the expense of the men and women who occupied

its lower rungs in the prosperity of the late 1970s.

"We haven't seen any improvement in the local economy," said Lewis Hickson, director of the Capucine Center soup kitchen in Detroit, where the number of meals served has risen a third over last year's level. "And we're hearing from the auto companies that there will be 170,000 still out of work even if the plants went back to 100-percent production."

Many homeless people manage to find work and pull themselves back up. Ed Langley and his family arrived at the Samaritan Shelter in Denver and began working day-labor jobs. But he eventually found work in Phoenix, Arizona, and recently returned to report that a life on road had paid off.

U.S. Weighs Increasing Contribution To World Bank's Economic Aid Unit

By Hobart Rowen

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration is considering an appeal by A.W. Clausen, president of the World Bank, to raise the planned U.S. commitment for subsidized aid to nonindustrialized nations from \$750 million a year to \$1 billion.

In effect, an increase of that size for the International Development Association, the bank's lending agency for poor countries, would trigger donations by other countries, leading to a \$12.6-billion program over three years, starting in mid-1984, instead of the \$9 billion now envisaged by U.S. Treasury officials.

A final determination on the size of the IDA program, known as IDA-7, is to be made in Paris Dec. 10-11 at a meeting of deputy finance ministers, and the result of that meeting is dependent on top-level Reagan administration decisions to be made this week.

A preliminary session last week of a White House interdepartmental policy committee headed by Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan left the matter open, despite considerable pressure from both Republican and Democratic senators and congressmen to be more generous toward the development association. At the same time, several heads of government have sent messages or talked personally with President Ronald Reagan about the need for a strengthened IDA.

Administration officials would not say whether they will modify their decision, announced at the last annual World Bank meeting, to limit future IDA contributions to \$750 million annually. But in an interview, the bank's senior vice president, Moeen A. Qureshi, said, "I think there is real hope and real expectation on our part that this figure would be substantially increased."

Mr. Qureshi thinks the upcoming IDA negotiations in Paris provide the United States with a chance to reassert its world leadership in donations and, at the same time, to take a step in its own self-interest.

A Treasury study initiated at the

start of the Reagan administration concluded that the bank and its subsidiaries serve U.S. foreign policy as well as U.S. security interests. Much of the IDA money and similar economic aid is actually expended in the United States.

If these negotiations are delayed beyond this month, Mr. Qureshi said, "then it is very likely that some key donors — Japan, for example — will not be able to make the appropriate provisions in their budgets for the next year. If they do make those appropriations, they could be lower than what they would otherwise be in the event of an agreement."

Although Congress recently came through with an appropriation of \$945 million, which almost completes the U.S. pledge for IDA-6, the agency will run out of funds

on July 1, 1984. Only \$150 million remains to be appropriated out of the \$3.24 billion originally voted for the U.S. IDA-6 contribution over three years, but which has had to last for four years.

Nonetheless, Mr. Clausen, Mr. Qureshi and others at the World Bank say they are encouraged by the fact that Congress, for the second straight year, has appropriated close to \$1 billion for IDA, well over the \$750-million ceiling that had been set by Mr. Regan for IDA-7.

"It is also important, in my view," Mr. Qureshi said, "as yet another step, another proof, that the United States is not walking out on its responsibilities and its commitments and its involvement in multinational economic cooperation."

Publisher of Hustler Admits Meeting De Lorean Privately

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Larry Flynt, the sex magazine publisher, says that he and John Z. De Lorean, the automaker charged with drug dealing, met by prearrangement several weeks ago in the parking lot of a motel.

Mr. Flynt was in court Monday to show why he should not be held in contempt of court for failing to show up on time on Nov. 18 to pay a daily fine of \$10,000 for contempt of court. He admitted lying in earlier testimony when he said that he had not left his Los Angeles mansion for about six weeks before his arrest Nov. 1 for failing to come to court with a mysterious tape involving the De Lorean case.

In recent weeks, Mr. Flynt has involved himself deeply in the De Lorean case by obtaining secret surveillance tapes made in a government drug "sting" operation and turning them over to the Columbia Broadcasting System and its Los Angeles affiliate. The tapes were broadcast late last month.

Mr. Flynt has resisted saying

where he got the tapes, choosing to pay a quarter-million dollars in fines rather than clear himself of contempt of court charges by revealing the source. His fine is now \$30,000 a day. He was found in contempt again Monday. He was fined another \$1,500 for failing to show up on time Nov. 18.

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A pedestrian crossed a street in central Minneapolis after a foot of snow fell Monday.

U.S. Weather Service Sees Another Mild Winter for Coasts

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Following the exceptionally mild winter of 1982-83, the U.S. National Weather Service has forecast a similar winter this year, at least along the East and West Coasts.

Donald L. Gilman, a long-range forecasting specialist for the weather service, said the prediction was based partly on indications that high-pressure systems that cause frigid weather in the continental United States would remain in Siberia instead of centering over Alaska or western Canada. But he predicted pockets of unusually cold weather in the Great Plains and Great Lakes regions.

He said there is a 70-percent probability of above normal winter temperatures in a belt from South Carolina to Long Island, New York, and a 55-percent chance of above average precipitation.

Average January temperatures in the region range from 6.4 degrees centigrade (43.5 Fahrenheit) to 2.4 centigrade (27.7 Fahrenheit).

Mr. Gilman noted that the El Niño weather system in the equatorial Pacific was "washing out" and was not expected to disrupt global patterns as it did last winter. As a result, he said, "California should have a much quieter winter this year."

Although he has been accurate on 65 percent of his long-range forecasts in recent years, Mr. Gilman cautioned that long-range forecasting has "no strong scientific backbone."

But his predictions for the northern region were underscored Monday when the second blizzard in less than a week hit the upper Midwest, stranding thousands of travelers. Heavy snows closed airports and highways in seven states, and schools and businesses were closed in Minneapolis, Omaha and other cities.

Reagan Plan to Sell Weather Satellites To Private Industry Falls Out of Orbit

By Philip J. Hiltz

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan has ended his plan to sell American weather satellites to private industry.

Mr. Reagan had little choice but to let the satellite sale die — or be forced to veto the appropriations bill for the State, Justice and Commerce departments, to which the amendment killing the satellite plan was attached. Under the bill, which Mr. Reagan signed Monday, the government is prohibited from spending money to solicit bids or carry out the sale.

From the beginning of the fight over the issue, critics had labeled the proposed sale a "handcuffed scheme" that was equivalent to selling the Federal Bureau of Investigation to private security forces. Critics asked facetiously how much a private company would charge for hurricane warnings.

Proponents contended that a private corporation could run the satellites more efficiently than the government does. The death of the proposal is an ideological defeat

for the most conservative members of the administration, who have been advocating turning over many government functions to profit-making private companies.

The lobbying and political maneuvering began during the Carter administration, when the Communications Satellite Corporation, known as Comsat, first proposed the sale. Comsat's proposal, in turn, was triggered by another set of satellites — the land-sensing satellites. These take images of the ground that can reveal patterns important to the oil, mineral and agricultural industries.

The government has managed the so-called Landsat missions for years, with the assumed objective of turning over the job to industry eventually, just as communications satellites began as a government research project and are now private.

But the market for Landsat data is so small that corporations taking over the expensive Landsats might not be able to make a profit. So Comsat suggested an alternative: If the government's weather satellites

were included in the deal, the package might be profitable because the government would provide a captive market for the weather data. It would have to buy hundreds of millions of dollars worth of weather data annually to carry on its regular forecasts.

But selling the weather satellites created a sudden burst of protest when Mr. Reagan made it official policy on March 8.

Several government panels had studied the idea and recommended against the sale of the weather satellites. The panels' reports said that the Reagan administration would in effect be creating a large, subsidized monopoly into which the government would have to pour hundreds of millions of dollars a year.

The battle had begun in public by spring, and within a short time it had claimed a major casualty — Guy W. Fiske, the deputy secretary of Commerce, who is under investigation by the Justice Department for alleged conflict of interests in his dealings on the proposal. He resigned officially May 14 from the Commerce Department.

Mr. Fiske had coordinated the debate over the satellite sale proposal while he was meeting privately with Comsat representatives about becoming president of Comsat.

Until Congress acted, Commerce Department officials were ordered to continue with the effort to sell the satellites until "legally required to stop."

Representative James H. Scheuer, a New York Democrat, whose House Science and Technology Subcommittee on Natural Resources, Agriculture Research and Environment led the fight against the sale, said, "It's too bad we had to have 10 months of foolishness on the weather satellites, and I look forward to avoiding that kind of foolishness on land satellites."

Mr. Lichtenberg quit before completing the experiment, complaining of "quite a bit of dizziness and disorientation."

■ **Scientists' Spacelab Role**
Earlier, Lee DeBart of the Los Angeles Times reported from the Kennedy Space Center in Florida: The Spacelab gives working scientists much greater control over their experiments in space. It also opens a space partnership between the United States and the West European nations that built the \$1-billion Spacelab and donated it to the U.S. program.

Up to now, scientific experiments in space were done by astronauts who worked for NASA and followed its procedures.

Although the experiments were suggested by scientists, NASA selected those to be done, designed them, built them, conducted them and handed over the results.

But outside scientists have had much greater influence on Spacelab. They chose the experiments and selected non-NASA specialists — Mr. Merbold and Mr. Lichtenberg — who will have primary responsibility for conducting them.

A so-called Payload Operations Control Center was set up in Houston for this flight. While the mission control room runs the spacecraft, the payload control center operates Spacelab, allowing more than 70 scientists on the ground to communicate directly with the men in space and make any needed adjustments to their experiments.

The mission is the first manned space flight involving the European Space Agency, a 10-nation consortium, which expects to participate with NASA in future endeavors, possibly including a space station.

Drug Agency Aide In U.S. Pleads Guilty to Fraud

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — An official of the Drug Enforcement Administration, Jerry N. Jensen, has pleaded guilty to embezzling more than \$4,000 from the agency and has resigned.

Mr. Jensen, 50, resigned Monday as director of the agency's training academy, according to Robert H. Feldkamp, its spokesman. He pleaded guilty Monday, before a U.S. magistrate, to a misdemeanor. Mr. Jensen is to be sentenced Jan. 13 and will be required to make restitution.

Mr. Feldkamp said that the embezzlement involved two false expense vouchers. One related to a claim for the cost of moving furniture last year. The second was for the cost of traveling to Los Angeles to pick up three of his children and taking them to Glynnco, Georgia, where the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center is located. The agency, Mr. Feldkamp said, would reimburse such expenses, but neither had been incurred.

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

When Allies Diverge

A striking, even ominous finding of the Atlantic Institute-Louis Harris poll that the International Herald Tribune co-sponsored — we published the results yesterday — is the fall of West European confidence in cooperation with the United States. The fall was more severe in the German Federal Republic, where there was, proportionately, a 35 percent drop from the level of confidence expressed by West Germans a year ago, or from 53 percent to 34 percent in absolute terms. The drop was nearly as great in the Netherlands. In France, Norway and Italy it was substantial, approaching a 25 percent fall from last year's levels. Only in Britain was there no change, and nowhere has there been a rise — except, interestingly enough, in the United States, where transatlantic cooperation is now deemed important to Western security by 40 percent of persons polled, up from 36 percent before.

Clearly related to this finding is a sharp rise in the fear of war, most of all in America. Nearly twice as many Americans put the threat of war as of great concern to them and their families, compared to our previous poll just six months ago. The percentage of respondents expressing this fear of war is higher in the United States than in any other of the polled countries except Italy.

Were it not for these U.S. findings, the rise in war fears and the fall in transatlantic confidence might be thought a result of the Euro-missile controversy. As it is, one wonders if they were not the precondition for that controversy. The change in West German opinion recorded in this poll certainly is reflected in the shift that has taken place in the stand of the Social Democratic Party on Euro-missiles and in the expanded sympathy for the peace movement that other polls in West Germany have recorded.

But why are Americans frightened? Why do 24 percent of the Americans polled list inadequate defense as a matter of great personal concern? In no other nation is this an issue for more than a tenth of the respondents — and that only in Japan, which has made it national policy to have only minimal defenses. At the same time, 25 percent of Americans polled think that the U.S. military buildup is one of the factors most responsible for current international tension; 52 percent say it is the Soviet buildup.

Americans are the most concerned about

the spread of Soviet influence in the world, superpower rivalry in the Third World, European neutralism and pacifism, and European willingness to make concessions to the Russians. The latter two issues are listed by 20 and 25 percent respectively of the Americans polled, whereas they are serious issues for only 7 and 8 percent of the Europeans themselves. The French, among the Europeans, are the most concerned, 11 percent expressing worry about neutralism and 15 percent about concessions to Russia.

Twenty percent of Americans favor a Western nuclear policy of permanent superiority over the Soviet Union. This is agreed to, on average, by 3 percent of all the other allied people polled. The closest to America on this issue again is France, at 6 percent.

What comes through clearly is a very big and important difference between how Americans view their security, and the prospect of war, and how the European allies and the Japanese see the situation. Americans are more fearful of war, more anxious about what the Soviet Union is up to, more concerned with neutralism, more worried that their country is not strong enough, more anxious to possess nuclear superiority over the Soviet Union than any of the allies — indeed, on most of these points, more so by very large margins. Here, surely, is the reason for the fall in transatlantic confidence.

The American vision of the world today is not really that of the allies. Policy divergence follows the perceptual gap. The situation is getting worse. The alliance is in trouble because its institutions of common action no longer rest upon a foundation of agreement on what the threat is, how grave it is and what should be done about it.

The Reagan administration came to office in the firm belief that what the allies wanted from Washington was a strong America willing to stand up to the Russians. They were wrong. The West Europeans wanted a strong — and consistent — American government that would talk to the Russians.

There lies the problem. And a solution now can be found only if the United States and the West European and Japanese governments settle down to talking seriously with one another, listening with equal respect to what their friends have to say, and acting upon what they hear.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

'Strategic Cooperation'

Ideally, the United States would now be pushing beyond the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty to bring other Arabs into a Middle East peace settlement. But all the parties are still dealing with the fallout of Israel's invasion of Lebanon. On good days the focus is on bringing together the Lebanese factions; on bad days it is on preventing a spread of war. These are parts of the same problem.

The Israelis seem little interested in doing anything in Lebanon except cutting their losses on a timetable of their own choosing. But this stage of the mess is Israel's doing, and Israel has a responsibility to help American diplomacy clean it up — at least for so long as the United States still has heart for the job. That does not mean more war; great care must be taken not to furnish Syria with pretexts for further violence. It means not holding Beirut to early fulfillment of the overly ambitious May 17 Israeli-Lebanese normalization agreement. It means not manipulating the Lebanese players for narrow Israeli advantage. It means being ready to take other steps to serve the requirements of Lebanese sovereignty.

There is much heady talk these days of new forms of "strategic cooperation" between the United States and Israel. One part of the talk

reflects the two countries' apprehension that the Syrians or their Lebanese clients may take their restraint as a signal that it is all right to do something rash. Another part seems to be a rationale for the aid, in ever greater amounts and on ever more generous terms, that Israel seeks in Washington. But there are definite limits to what cooperation is feasible. The United States has it in mind to stand up to Moscow, and Israel to stand up to the Arabs. There is not that much overlap.

This may be a poor moment to expect further progress on an Israeli-Palestinian settlement. But it is a good moment to remind Israel that it should not be taking advantage of the common distraction to take steps — we mean further settlements on the West Bank — that will make it even harder to make progress later. Israel is into a settlements program estimated to cost \$30 billion over a decade — 10 years' worth of American aid at the current rate. Israel may not be ready to thank President Reagan for the economic largess and political linkage that make possible the tightening of its grip on land it promised to leave open to negotiation. Can Mr. Reagan bring himself to say a word about it?

— THE WASHINGTON POST

Other Opinion

Africa: More Than Drought

Whenever countries are unable to feed themselves, people blame it on mismanagement, corruption, etc. [The African] countries were under colonial rule until 20 years ago, so they cannot be compared to countries that have been independent for hundreds of years. They have inherited a situation where the whole economy was focused on the production of tropical products that were required by the markets of the colonial powers — cocoa, sugar, coffee, tea. The colonial powers selected the best land and built railways and roads just to reach those crops. The food crop was left to the small farmers with little land in very remote areas. All the research was for the intensifica-

tion of production of the cash crops, and those crops are doing very well. We have surpluses today, and as a result the prices are very low — in real terms, 15 percent less than in 1962.

The future is trade. You can double, triple or quadruple the aid; it will not do. Trade brings in 50 times more than aid. I laugh when I see a minister from Europe preaching to the African countries what they must do to produce more. The smallest farmer knows better than any minister from any developed country how to produce more. What is lacking is the financial means — credits, fertilizers, seeds and a [better] price for the farmer.

— Edward Saouma, director general of the Food and Agriculture Organization, in an interview in Newsweek.

FROM OUR NOV. 30 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: Hong Kong Chinese Are Angry
HONG KONG — By taking stringent measures on behalf of Japan to stop the Chinese from boycotting the Japanese, the Hong Kong Government has been incensing the Chinese community to such an extent that it has been decided to petition the home Government. If the petition fails to stop the persecution it is probable that the British will be boycotted. The Government has already banished one editor and one merchant, without trial, and six others, including an editor and a newspaper manager, have been similarly ordered to leave the colony, the editor because he published boycott news, the merchant because he is alleged to have been connected with riots.

1933: Army Is Told to 'Eat American'
NEW YORK — No tropical fruits, sardines or foreign foods of any kind will be served to the U.S. army for any purpose, it was learned with the revelation of a general order issued by Secretary of War George H. Dern prohibiting the purchase of any foreign food for those serving in the army in the United States. The only exceptions to the "Eat American" regulation are tea, coffee, cocoa, chocolate and spices. The order was brought to light when the army hospital at Governor's Island asked the commissary to issue bananas for some of the patients. Medical officers were amazed when advised that the new order prevented the purchase of bananas or any tropical fruit.

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The Not-Quite-Marshall Had Best Beware

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS — General Wojciech Jaruzelski lacks one title, but he is sure to get it soon enough. He will be marshal, or generalissimo, and equal, on paper at least, to Stalin. He has already gone Stalin one better by becoming the first career military officer to be the dictator of a communist state.

General Jaruzelski's decision to give up the Defense Ministry is not the renunciation it might seem to be. That announcement — in a cabinet shake-up ostensibly intended to improve the regime's economic performance — included his appointment as commander in chief of the army and chairman of the KOK, the national defense committee.

The KOK is independent of the executive and has the final say on all questions of defense as well as on "social-economic" problems. It has the power to declare a state of siege or a state of war, and to maintain law and order. Thus the KOK can control all public life. It is a state within a state, a junta in itself — a reincarnation of the military council that regulated martial law.

General Jaruzelski becomes a su-

per-premier. It is an ideal post for the day, thought to be near, when he relinquishes the premiership.

The maneuver is meant less to increase the power of an already all-powerful party leader than to tighten the army's grip on the country. The goal is to militarize the regime.

Nearly 40 years after the Soviet Union imposed a communist state on Poland, it is not the party but the army — and its police — that is the backbone of the system.

Soldiers may no longer be in the streets, but the generals remain in key posts. They rule at the Interior Ministry, which runs the various police systems, in key departments of the party's Central Committee and in 11 regional governments, including those of Warsaw, Krakow, Gdansk and Katowice. Many of the 8,000 officers sent out as military

commissars during the December 1981 putsch are still in place.

Poland is at another historic crossroads. Anything can happen, given the population's state of desperation. The church has denounced widespread poverty. Lech Walesa's recent meeting with clandestine leaders of Solidarity is an additional sign of tension.

A confidential letter from General Jaruzelski to high officials shows that the regime is aware of the risks in a food price increase of between 10 and 50 percent scheduled for Jan. 1. Price increases in 1956, 1970 and 1980 led to rebellions. The 1980 rebellion gave birth to the independent union Solidarity.

Warsaw's recent decisions aim toward a system of dissuasion and repression. The plan appears to be to put down feared displays of public discontent, despite the consequences of resort to force.

Meanwhile, the prospect of Latin American-style dictatorship by a career general raises the issue of the army's role in a communist state.

The army plays an important role in the Soviet Union. The support given Yuri Andropov by a clique of marshals and generals was an im-

portant factor in his rise to power. But in the Soviet Union it is the Communist Party that rules; so far the army has always accepted its secondary role — that of a pressure group, a very powerful lobby, but subservient to the party.

Even in the Soviet Union, there is much friction among the diverse power sectors. What will happen in Poland, where military officers have replaced the finest civilian assistance that the party could muster?

By discarding its role as an instrument of transition and remaining firmly in power, the Polish army reverses its traditional function — defense of the nation rather than of a regime run by a corrupt and inept caste. The army has nothing to gain by being linked closely to the regime and its hated police.

If it were to govern directly, the situation throughout the country would probably be improved in the long run — although that would require dialogue with the population. But the army's prestige would suffer, both within Poland and in the Warsaw Pact.

The day has not come when the Russians, despite their trust in General Jaruzelski, are willing to install their SS-20 missiles in Poland. Moscow is wary of the Polish army and has good reason to worry about its loyalty to communism, particularly since the disclosure of a letter signed by "a group of officers."

The letter — the first of its kind to become known — accuses the ruling Polish generals of treason for acting under the orders of a foreign power. "The Polish army," it says, "instead of defending the nation against its foreign enemies, has become a jailer and oppressor of its own countrymen."

The representativeness of the "group of officers" is difficult to gauge, but historians might do well to clip this document to General Jaruzelski's commission as new commander in chief.

International Herald Tribune



Pakistan: When a Democracy Ignores Democrats

By Eqbal Ahmad

WASHINGTON — Too little notice has been paid to the civil disobedience movement in Pakistan. Millions are demanding democracy.

As nonviolence elicits only contempt from General Mohammed Zia-ul-Haq's regime, Pakistanis are gradually turning to armed struggle. The controlled press reports increasing ambushes, bombings and sabotage.

For Washington, this is ominous in the strategically crucial country of 83 million, bounded by Afghanistan, Iran, China, India and the Gulf. Here lie the small fuses of disputed borders and ethnic divisions that historically have ignited great wars. Here the frontiers of American and Soviet influence collide. Here Moscow's opportunities are enormous — and its restraint is tested.

The Movement for the Restoration of Democracy, a coalition of eight banned political parties, leads the campaign. Its demands reflect the minimum national consensus: immediate end to military rule, free elections, restoration of constitutional government. General Zia, who has repeatedly reneged on pledges of free elections, rejects the demands, offering instead "nonparty" elections to dress military rule in civilian clothes.

Pakistan's ethnic diversity and deep involvement in Afghanistan complicate the situation. The army comes largely from the Punjab; the opposition movement is strongest in other provinces, especially Sindh, home of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, the late prime minister. Sindh, with 20 million people, long the most oppressed of the four provinces, was further alienated by the regime's execution of Mr.

Bhutto in 1979. Recent killings have been mostly in Sindh; there have been none in the Punjab, where protesters are treated relatively moderately.

The regime exploits the specter of secessionism to legitimize repression — although the coalition opposes secession. Yet resentments do simmer, especially in Sindh and Baluchistan. As earlier in East Pakistan (the present Bangladesh), secessionism may emerge when the opposition fails to restore democracy.

In most towns people have courted arrest by their demands; often they are beaten before being jailed. At least 200 people have been shot dead and several villages have been destroyed. Millions have defied the ban on assembly of more than four persons. Blocked government offices, laid down to stop traffic.

Some 23,000 have been jailed without trial; 175 dissenters have been flogged despite Pakistan Medical Association appeals to discontinue that punishment. The regime has closed a newspaper and dismissed journalists, nine of them for condemning excessive repression. Lawyers are abused for advocating the rule of law.

On Sept. 29, when troops killed 37 and wounded hundreds blocking traffic, U.S. Defense Secretary Casper Weinberger, visiting Pakistan, assured the media that the United States remained its "strong and reliable ally." The next day he addressed Afghan guerrillas near Peshawar, at what he described, without shame or irony, as "the frontier of freedom."

Lacking domestic constituencies,

senior Pakistani officials are sensitive only to their group interests and to foreign benefactors. Signs of division among them appeared in September when General F.A. Chishti, General Zia's key collaborator in the 1977 coup, publicly favored moderation in

the Afghan revolt.

If Moscow and Kabul decided to retaliate, they could not choose a better ally than Pakistan. Pakistan is doing so now, serving as a conduit of American arms and providing sanctuaries to the Afghan rebels.

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General Zia



Ian Patterson happily responds to sounds spoken by Laurie Eisenberg, an audiologist.

Coil Attached to Auditory Nerve Allows Deaf Boy to Hear

United Press International
LOS ANGELES — A three-year-old deaf boy heard sound for the first time because of a controversial operation in which a small coil of wire was implanted in his skin and attached to his auditory nerve.
Ian Patterson had undergone a cochlear implant in September in which doctors at the House Ear Institute of Los Angeles made a crescent-shaped incision behind his left ear and attached a coil of wire.
On Monday, doctors attached the device to the auditory nerve, which transmits sound sensations to the brain. Later, at the institute, Ian was playing with toys when Laurie Eisenberg, an audiologist, chanted, "Ba ba ba ba." Ian looked up and grinned. He had electronically heard her utter the sounds.
Deaf adults who once could hear say that the sound Ian heard is like static from a radio that is not tuned well enough to be distinct. But some audiologists say that the sound could be enough to help Ian, already tested as having a high IQ, learn to read lips and perhaps to speak.
The operation, controversial for children so young, was financed by a community fund-raising drive, which began after the family's health insurance company refused to pay for it.

Credibility Called Issue In Japan Vote

Nakasone Emphasizing Images of Statesmanship

Reuters
TOKYO — Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, facing a general election next month, said Tuesday that Japan needs him to maintain its international credibility.
Mr. Nakasone was forced to dissolve the lower house of parliament Monday. Opposition parties had blocked business in the parliament, or Diet, following the conviction on bribery charges of former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka, one of his main political backers.
"If we lose the election, then the credibility of Japan and the party will go down," Mr. Nakasone told officials of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party.
The prime minister appeared to be trying to extract maximum advantage from visits this month by President Ronald Reagan and other leaders.
Japanese television devoted much time to showing Mr. Nakasone in friendly but earnest conversation with Mr. Reagan, Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany and Hu Yaobang, leader of China's Communist Party.
Mr. Nakasone had assured Mr. Reagan and Mr. Kohl that he would try to increase access to the Japanese market for foreign goods and maintain Japan's defense capability.

The prime minister told the LDP officials that the main issues of the campaign for the Dec. 18 election would be administrative reform and the establishment of Japan as a reliable international partner. He put political ethics third.
These priorities were echoed in remarks made on television by the party's secretary-general, Susumu Nakai.
"Political ethics are important," he said, "but how to secure the nation's security and the people's livelihood is more important."
Opposition parties made it clear they would try to focus attention on what they called Mr. Nakasone's failure to clean up politics in the 12 months he has been in office.
In particular, the opposition was hoping to make political capital from public unease over the Tanaka affair.
Mr. Tanaka was sentenced last month, after a trial lasting nearly seven years, to four years in prison with a fine of more than \$2 million. He was convicted of accepting a bribe of the same amount to promote Lockheed Aircraft Corp. sales in Japan. Mr. Tanaka remains free on bail while appealing the conviction and sentence.

Few opposition politicians expect to break the conservative LDP's 28-year grip on power. They believe a more realistic aim is to reduce the party's parliamentary majority.
If the party loses more than 16 of its 286 seats in the 511-member House of Representatives, it could be outnumbered on some house committees, making passage of government laws more difficult.
A loss of 20 seats could jeopardize Mr. Nakasone's own position.

Russians Said to Increase SS-20s in Asia

By Karen DeYoung
Washington Post Service

TOKYO — The Soviet Union is increasing the number of SS-20 missiles deployed in Asia from 108 to as many as 144, according to Japanese and U.S. officials here.

But the Japanese government sees the new Asian deployments as the culmination of a year of Soviet threats and actions that have vastly enhanced its efforts to build public support for expanded Japanese defenses and a closer relationship with the Western alliance.

The officials said that nine new SS-20s are being installed at each of three new bases in the far eastern Soviet Union.

The final total is expected to reach more than 140 in "the foreseeable future."

In addition, U.S. diplomats and

officials in the government of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone believe an increasing number of the 3,000-mile (4,848-kilometer) range missiles are targeted on Japan rather than China.

Although they do not draw a direct connection between the increased Asian deployment, whose beginning would have predated Moscow's walkout last week from the Geneva talks on intermediate-range nuclear weapons, the officials describe the suspension of the talks as an additional indication of a sharply increased threat to the Pacific.

Japanese officials and U.S. diplomats point with satisfaction to a sense of recent public opinion polls indicating that more than 90 percent of the Japanese people now consider Soviet military power a threat to Japan, compared to

slightly more than half in surveys in the spring.

But while pleased with what they see as an overwhelming trend, many Japanese who are sympathetic to Mr. Nakasone's general aim fear he may try to go too far too fast in trying to capitalize on it.

"This is a very sensitive time," said one official, recalling a public uproar here after Mr. Nakasone referred to Japan as an "unsinkable aircraft carrier" during a visit in January to Washington. He acknowledged that Mr. Nakasone's "rhetoric" on defense questions risked offending traditional post-war Japanese pacifist sensibilities.

For their part, some U.S. officials fear that Mr. Nakasone may be embroiled in domestic political difficulties, including the recent bribery conviction of the government party leader, Kakuei

Tanaka, or simply not know how to translate the favorable public mood into the kind of stepped-up defense commitment the Reagan administration has urged on Japan.

Some, like the U.S. ambassador to Japan, Mike Mansfield, believe that Mr. Nakasone already has made great strides in at least voicing Japan's intention of playing a greater role in its own defense.

Others point out, however, that for the most part Japanese goals, such as a pledge to begin defending the country's sea lanes for a distance of 1,000 miles, are set for many years in the future.

But for the moment, both the Nakasone and Reagan administrations appear to be basking in the favorable glow reflected by what they see as a year of Soviet strategic and propaganda blunders toward Japan.

Commonwealth Fails to Condemn U.S. on Grenada

By William K. Stevens
New York Times Service

NEW DELHI — Leaders of the Commonwealth nations, declaring Tuesday in a communiqué at the end of their biennial summit meeting that now was the time for "reconstruction, not recrimination," declined to condemn the United States for its intervention in Grenada or even to call the action an invasion.

But they formally took the United States to task for obstructing the independence of South-West Africa, or Namibia, from South Africa. They condemned Washington and Pretoria for insisting on the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola as a precondition and said greater pressure should be brought through the United Nations.

The United States is part of a five-member Western group mandated by the United Nations to seek a resolution to the Namibian situation. Canada and Britain, both Commonwealth members, are also part of the group, as are France and West Germany.

But the conferees, representing 44 countries, failed to reach a consensus on the withdrawal of foreign troops from Lebanon, reflecting a split in the Commonwealth that saw Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of India emerge as the spokesman of one side and Prime Minister Robert Hawke of Australia as the spokesman of the other.

Mr. Hawke said it was illogical to say it is all right to have Cuban troops in Angola because they were invited there, as the Commonwealth leaders have done, and then to call for the withdrawal from Lebanon of U.S., French, Italian

and British troops who were invited to that country.

The communiqué noted that "many heads of government" had called for the withdrawal of the Western peacekeeping forces from Lebanon. The conference as a whole, however, urged Israel's withdrawal from all lands it has occupied since 1967, and supported the creation of a Palestinian homeland.

As had been anticipated, the leaders formally offered to support a peacekeeping force in Grenada, to be drawn from the 12 Commonwealth countries in the Caribbean. The leaders restated their opposition to any attempt to infringe on

the integrity of any country, particularly a small one. But they said they looked forward to a re-establishment of normal democratic government in a Grenada free of "foreign military forces."

Mrs. Gandhi said later, however, that the summit wanted to see all foreign troops removed from Grenada as soon as possible. "I should have preferred an unconditional withdrawal," she said.

The role of two countries, the United States and Cuba, figured prominently in the communiqué. The United States was criticized for a narrow conception of world affairs growing out of a preoccupation with the Soviet Union.

The communiqué asserted that the problems of Central America are "rooted not in East-West ideological rivalry but in deep-seated social and economic ills." It urged all countries to refrain from the use of force in that region.

Many of the conferees clearly had come to New Delhi opposing the invasion of Grenada by the United States and six Eastern Caribbean countries. But the six countries made what was said to be a moving explanation for their actions, speaking of a profound fear of Cuban aggression.

Badly Planned Reactor Plant Is Said To Set Back Soviet Nuclear Program

By Dusko Doder
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — The nuclear power industry in the Soviet Union has suffered a major setback as a result of faulty planning and erroneous geological surveys that have led to severe problems in the construction of the country's largest reactor manufacturing plant, according to well-informed sources.

The \$4-billion project is located at the edge of a huge man-made lake in southern Russia. The sources said Monday that unexpected land erosion damaged the foundations of the plant, which is partly operational.

The completion of the plant known as Atomash is now in doubt, the sources said.

The Soviet long-range energy program calls for a substantial increase in nuclear-generated power. Almost all of the additional electrical power plants planned for the rest of the century are to come from nuclear power plants.

Upon completion, Atomash was to become the main Soviet producer of nuclear reactors with a capacity of eight 1,000-megawatt units annually.

According to the sources, the authorities have been considering general alternatives for the continued construction of the giant plant to get the nuclear power program

back on track. There are no indications that a solution has been found.

One idea to salvage the project, the sources said, is to permanently freeze the ground under the plant to prevent further erosion. However, this would be expensive, requiring additional industrial facilities to create and maintain artificial permafrost in an area located in the temperate climatic zone.

The original miscalculation made by planners and not corrected by geologists was to locate the plant at Volgogradsk, at the edge of a huge artificial lake. The 1,042-square-mile (2,700-square-kilometer) lake was completed in 1955 to feed the hydroelectric plant near Tsilnyansk.

The construction of Atomash has been under way for nearly 10 years. Two years after the first reactor was due for completion, it had still not been commissioned. The problem of erosion, however, became apparent earlier this year, leading to speculation last summer that there may have been a nuclear mishap at the plant.

Subsequent speculation focused on the extraordinary degree of official attention devoted to the problems at Atomash, suggesting that an accident may have occurred that was related to non-nuclear aspects of the project.

A major personnel shakeup at

the time involved the dismissals of Ignati Novikov, a vice chairman of the Council of Ministers who was in charge of construction, and other senior officials. Among those fired was Gennadi N. Fomin who, as chairman of the state committee for civil construction, was directly responsible for the project.

A series of senior officials, including Vladimir Dolgikh, a candidate Politburo member responsible for heavy industry, visited Volgogradsk last July.

In a speech at the time, Mr. Dolgikh accused the builders of the Atomash of having "for a number of years failed to observe approved technological procedures" and of having permitted "gross deviations" from design requirements. He ordered the management to "draft and carry out as soon as possible a package of measures aimed at mitigating the consequences of their mistakes."

It has not been officially disclosed what went wrong with the construction.

The delay of Atomash construction or the possible scaling down of the project would have an impact not only on Moscow's plans to increase the proportion of its energy generated by nuclear plants — now about 7 percent — but also on those of various Soviet bloc countries to which the plant was to have supplied atomic reactors.

U.S. Urges Nicaragua to Pursue Talks

By Hedrick Smith
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The State Department said that if Nicaragua was serious about asking Cuban military advisers to leave the country, it should step up negotiations with other Central American countries for a peace settlement.

Alan D. Romberg, the department spokesman, said Monday that the Reagan administration's view "is that what they should do is move speedily" with other Latin American nations to draft the specific provisions of a regional accord. Two rounds of talks are already scheduled in Panama for the first half of December.

The administration was responding to reports quoting Nicaraguan officials as having said that 1,000 Cuban military advisers, roughly half of Cuba's estimated military contingent, had been ordered to leave Nicaragua in the next week. The officials were quoted as saying this would be in addition to 1,000 Cuban teachers reported to have left Nicaragua already.

Privately, administration specialists have reacted skeptically, asserting that Washington still had no evidence that the Cuban military presence in Nicaragua had been reduced.

An official statement issued by Mr. Romberg said: "The Sandinistas have clearly been communicating to the press and others an avowed conciliatory posture. But it's too early to evaluate whether this represents a substantive change of position."

D'Aubuisson Visa Rejected
The State Department said Tuesday it had rejected visa requests from Roberto d'Aubuisson, president of El Salvador's Constituent Assembly, and Interior Minister Tomas Martinez of Nicaragua. The Associated Press reported from Washington.

The decision concerning Mr. d'Aubuisson appeared to reflect U.S. concern over an upsurge in activity by rightist death squads in El Salvador. Mr. d'Aubuisson is a leader of the extreme right.

John Dimick, 85, An Archaeologist, Oil Engineer, Dies

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — John Dimick, 85, a retired oil engineer, philanthropist and archaeologist who helped restore the Embalming House of the Sacred Apis Bulls in Egypt, died of cancer Friday in Chevy Chase, Maryland.

Mr. Dimick was born in Caledonia, Kentucky. He was a graduate of Washington & Lee University. During the 1920s, he was an oil engineer with the Phillips Petroleum Co. in Oklahoma. In later years, he made archaeology his principal occupation.

He served in Spain with the Office of Strategic Services during World War II. From 1952 to 1958, he worked for the CIA and combined government assignments with archaeology. He discovered the Embalming House in 1954 while digging in ruins at the ancient Egyptian city of Memphis.

Other deaths:
W. Murray Todd, 55, a retired official of the National Academy of Sciences and former writer and analyst with the CIA, died in Washington.

Robert Preble, 86, a newspaperman, test pilot and former president of Encyclopaedia Britannica Inc. in Chicago Saturday.

Gordon Harens, 80, head of the foreign copy desk of The New York Times for 10 years during more than 40 years with the newspaper, Friday in Center Moriches, New York.

Ken Scott, 50, in charge of Washington news coverage for ABC Radio since 1966, Tuesday of cancer in Washington.

Turkish Cypriot Regime Resigns to Plan Reforms

The Associated Press

NICOSIA — Prime Minister Mustafa Cagatay of the self-proclaimed Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus handed the resignation of his government to President Rauf Denktaş on Tuesday, clearing the way for planned constitutional changes.

An announcement from Mr. Cagatay's office said the resignation was designed to give Mr. Denktaş freedom to take the necessary steps in the "new era" following the island community's Nov. 15 declaration of independence.

In a cabinet meeting before Mr. Cagatay's resignation, Mr. Denktaş said that necessary legislation was under way for the formation of a Constituent Assembly.

Mr. Cagatay's government will stay on in a caretaker role until a new government emerges from the Constituent Assembly, he said.

The assembly is to draft a new constitution or amend the existing one, political sources said. The constitution was adopted in a referendum in 1975, when Turkish Cypriots set up a separate administration a year after a Turkish invasion that divided the island into a northern Turkish sector and a southern Greek one.

The sources said that members of the current 40-seat legislature are also to become members of the Constituent Assembly, with possible additions of some interest groups.

Some opponents of Mr. Denktaş, most notably the leftist Re-

publican Turkish Party leader, Ozker Ozgur, have asserted that the president is seeking a new constitution to remain in power longer.

Under the 1975 constitution, a parliamentary system exists but the president is elected by the popular vote. Mr. Denktaş was elected twice, in 1976 and in 1981, and cannot run for a third term when his current term expires in 1986.

No U.S. Aid Cutoff Seen
The New York Times reported earlier from Ankara:

Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen says that Turkey "is not expecting any cut in U.S. military and economic aid" because of the declaration of independence.

Mr. Turkmen said Monday that on his recent trip to Washington he had explained to "American officials and congressmen that Turkey is supporting the UN secretary-general's efforts for the resumption" of talks on Cyprus between the Turkish Cypriots and Greek Cypriots.

The Turkish official, who met in Washington with President Ronald Reagan and Secretary of State George P. Shultz, said that he had also told the Americans that Turkey had not encouraged the Turkish Cypriots to proclaim the establishment of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus.

Shortly after the declaration of independence, U.S. diplomats in Ankara said privately that the action could have an effect on congressional votes on U.S. aid to Turkey.

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Messiaen, St. Francis and Their Birds

By David Stevens
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — When Rolf Liebermann took over the Paris Opéra almost 10 years ago, one of his first acts was to commission an opera from Olivier Messiaen, who had never written one. Eight years of work and two Opéra directors later the result, "St. Francis of Assisi," has reached the stage, a vast musical testament by the 74-year-old composer.

The commission was both obvious, because Messiaen is the dean of active French composers and one of the most important figures in 20th-century music, and daring, for there was nothing in his record to suggest any particular gift or inclination for theater. There also was every reason to believe he would make extraordinary demands on the resources of an opera house, which turned out to be so.

While Messiaen as teacher and composer plays a major role in the mainstream of French musical life, he also is a creative personality who stands totally outside any "school" or movement, much as did Berlioz in his own way in the last century.

The life of St. Francis seems a natural subject for a composer whose previous work has combined a devout advocacy of Roman Catholic theology with a kind of musical pantheism, the most prominent element being the assiduous noting of birdsong and its assimilation into his musical discourse. There are also Messiaen's research into exotic and complex rhythmic structures, his singular harmonic language, his

compulsion for associating specific colors with particular musical combinations, and his voluptuous orchestral palette. All of these elements are extensively present in "St. Francis."

The work is vast, even for a composer given to vast gestures. The world premiere Monday at the Palais Garnier began at 6 P.M. and the curtain rang down on the eighth and final scene just before midnight; nearly five hours of music. The orchestra is much too big for any opera house pit: Almost 70 strings were planted in the pit, and extensive complements of woodwinds and brass occupied bridges over both sides of the pit and in proscenium boxes on both sides. The array of percussion ranged from a wind machine to several members of the xylophone family, and eerie effects were made by a trio of ondes Martenot — the between-world-war electronic instrument kept alive now largely in Messiaen's music.

"St. Francis," subtitled "Franciscan scenes," is less an opera in any standard sense than a kind of sacred musical representation. For his own libretto, Messiaen chose from popular medieval texts about Francis as well as from the saint's own presumed writings. The scenes include a dialogue on "perfect joy," Francis's healing embrace of the leper, the appearance of an angel who plays heavenly music to Francis on a viol (represented aurally by the three ondes Martenot), the saint's sermon to the birds, his receiving of the stigmata, his death.

But the real drama is Francis's inner progress toward sainthood. Probably only a card-carrying Messiaen enthusiast could remain absorbed by this for the work's full length. There are moments of great beauty, certain scenes (the leper, the stigmata) had a convincing vigor and power, and the composer uses his immense orchestra with economy and consideration for the voices. But for those who cannot enter fully into Messiaen's sound world and time scale, it is hard to justify the Wagnerian length and slow-motion pace. The two-hour second act in particular sagged badly, and in the scene of preaching to the birds, Francis's repetitious vocal themes were out there welcome.

This production has two musical heroes: the bass-baritone José Van Dam, who brought distinction to the arduous title role — at the center of every scene but one — with smoothly eloquent singing, exemplary diction and acting of dignified sensitivity; and Seiji Ozawa, the conductor, who confidently

and enthusiastically led his far-flung forces through minefields of multiple rhythms and overlapping sound masses, and got a distinguished response from the Opéra's augmented orchestra and chorus.

Christiane Ede-Pierre, the only feminine voice in the cast, sang radiantly and moved with a caution imposed by cumbersome, multicolored wings, while Kenneth Riegel was suitably intense and overwrought as the leper, Philippe Dumy, Georges Gauthier, Michel Sénéchal and Jean-Philippe Courties all made telling contributions as Franciscan brothers.

Messiaen not only went to the Assisi area and as far afield as the Isle of Pines in New Caledonia to collect birdsong, but his libretto is full of detailed instruction about how "St. Francis" is supposed to look. Repeatedly the libretto urges stage director and designer to consult the works of Cimabue, Giotto, Fra Angelico and Matthias Grünewald to see what he means.

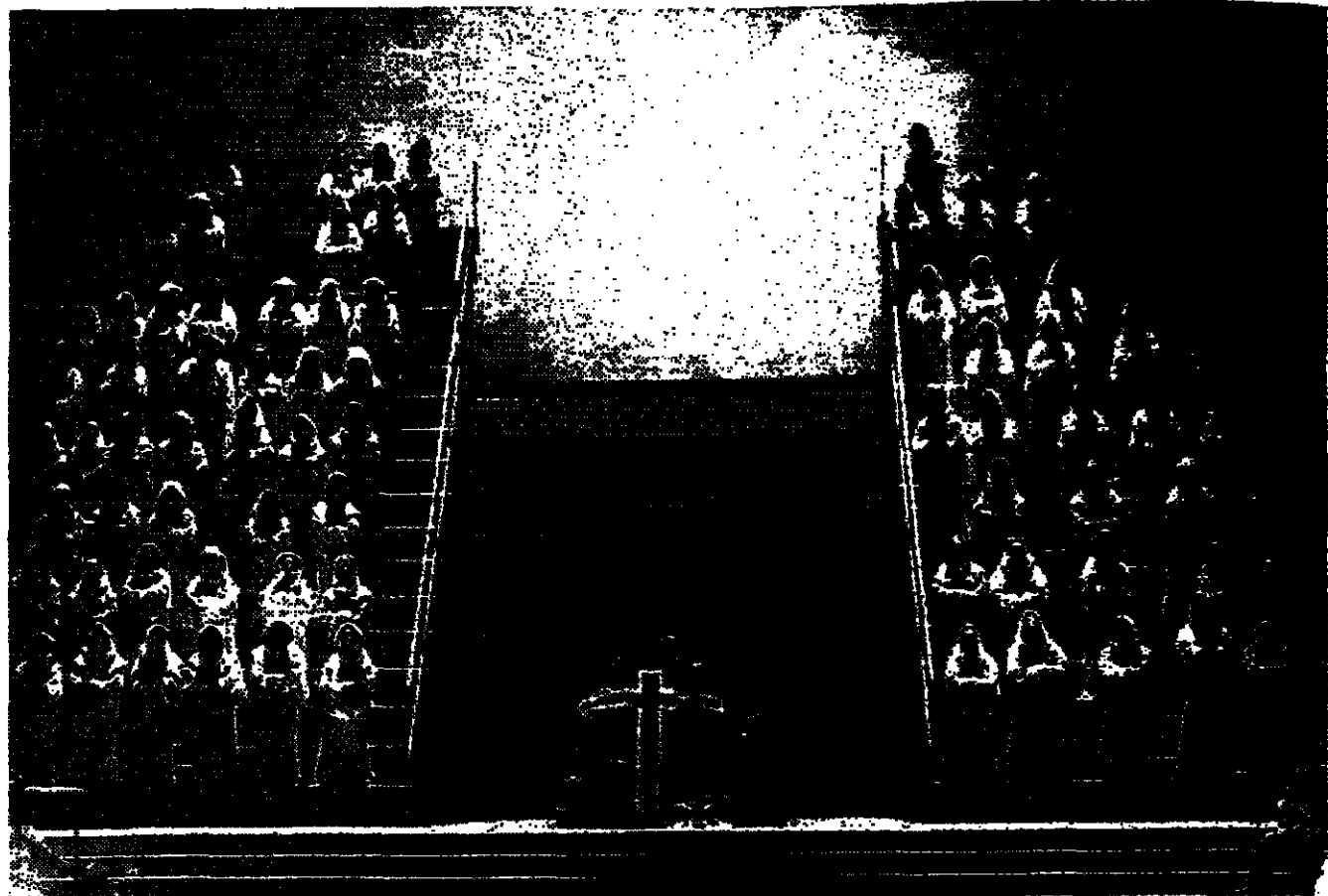
Sandro Sequi and his designer, Giuseppe Crisolini-Malatesta, managed to make a virtue of inherently static tableaux through stylized movement and miniaturized sets evoking medieval religious painting — the latter framed in

cube-shaped housings that rolled back to allow to chorus to be rolled on as needed aboard large stairways.

Perhaps the stylizing of the stage movement was meant to owe something to Oriental theater, too, which would account for the attractive but otherwise anomalous sliding Japanese shoji screens, with symbolic radiating lines, that served as the stage curtain.

Some of the special effects were not particularly successful, such as the scattering of lights meant to represent the flight of birds moving into a cross formation, or were even jarring, as was the surgical precision with which laser beams applied the stigmata.

Messiaen never seems to have had much trouble getting a hearing for even his most gigantic scores (particularly in the United States and Japan), but "St. Francis of Assisi" may be headed for the concert hall rather than the opera house in the long run. That the composer was given carte blanche and a prestigious platform for what is almost certainly his last major statement is to everyone's credit, but a reckless disregard of theatrical limitations and the stamina of opera-goers will surely take its toll.



José Van Dam, center, as St. Francis of Assisi in the Paris Opéra production of Messiaen's work.

'Poppy': Peter Nichols's Angry Pantomime Is an Adventurous Musical

By Sheridan Morley
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Though its belated removal from the Barbican to the infinitely more suitable Victorian surroundings of the Adelphi has been somewhat grudgingly noticed

THE LONDON STAGE

elsewhere, there's still not much doubt in my mind that Peter Nichols's angry pantomime "Poppy" remains the most adventurous and intriguing musical in town. True, it still doesn't altogether work, and if anything the cracks in the structure that were apparent a year ago have actually widened with the injection of a great deal of pre-Broadway American money and the arrival of Onna White as choreographer, not to mention an almost all-new cast, the one survivor from the original being Geoffrey Hutchings as an award-winning dame whose main contribution to the first night was to advance to the footlights and threaten anyone who refused to join in his audience sing-along with two tickets to "Jean Seberg."

But to understand what makes "Poppy" so consistently enthralling, indeed given its hallucinogenic, one might say addictive, theme, we need to set it in the context of much of the author's earlier work. Just as "The National Health" was built on the structure of television hospital soap-operas, just as "Privates on Parade" was constructed out of the old wartime revue fabric, so "Poppy" derives directly from a tacky English pantomime convention, and just what Broadway audiences are going to unscramble from that remains to be seen.

So, what we have here first of all is a pantomime, indeed one originally conceived not for the Barbican at all but for the seedier surroundings of the Theatre Royal, Stratford East. We have a dame, a principal boy who is of course a girl (Antonia Ellis), the usual two-man horse, a principal girl who is really a girl and then we have the study of British opium-pushing in China a century ago, which is what the show is all about.

And that is where the troubles of "Poppy" really start. For not only can no pantomime sustain or contain all that Nichols wants to say

about the appalling behavior of the British in the Far East a century or so ago, but no pantomime nowadays conceived on this scale can possibly pay for itself unless it is built for something more than a ritual Christmas-holiday month at the Palladium. Accordingly "Poppy" has had to become a sort of panto-musical, and within less than three hours it now has to contain (1) all the trappings of Victorian pantomime, (2) all that Nichols wants to say about colonial corruption, and (3) massive Broadway dance numbers conceived by Onna White, who looks as though she hasn't been altogether happy since they last revived "Hit the Deck."

Like Stephen Sondheim with "Pacific Overtures" (a remarkably similar and equally fascinating exercise in mismatched Oriental form and content) Nichols finds himself defeated by his own framework: "Privates on Parade" had a deep internal logic because its central characters plausibly belonged to the Malaysian touring revue company they were also parodying. "Poppy" never satisfactorily explains why pantomime should be the format for an attack on drug-running, and indeed styles are now so confused that at the end of the first half, for no very clear reason, we get a kind of underwater Esther Williams nude ballet projected on a screen at the back of the stage, as though left over from the last revival of "Oh! Calcutta!"

There is, as may already have been gathered, a very great deal

going on here and some of it is smashing: set-piece numbers like "Rock-a-bye Randy," in which Jack sings of his devotion to the pantomime horse before settling down to eat it during a Chinese siege, or "Sir Richard's Song" in which the dame explains to the principal girl that she can't marry the principal boy because she's already his half-sister, are marvelously savage twists on the old pantomime convention. Had "Poppy" managed to stay with that, all would have been superb. As it is, we get still a kind of terrible second-half drift toward "The King and I" or "The World of Suzie Wong," neither of which ever set out to be pantomimes, and though the show has been tightened considerably since the Barbican, the recasting is a very mixed blessing indeed.

True, we do now get Alfred Marks as Obadiah Upward, marvelously cast to give the show a whiff of genuine Victorian taste. But against that we've lost Stephen Moore (as Jack), Geraldine Gardner (as Dick), and Jane Carr (as Queen Victoria), all of whom have been replaced by infinitely blander musical performers who somehow fail to trace the show back to its legitimate dramatic roots.

In a world of "Blondel" and "Dear Anyone" and "Cats" and "Dancin'," it is true that here at last we have a musical with something sharp and original to say about the country from which it comes, and above all a show which has not

locked all its brains in the heels of its tap shoes. In that sense "Poppy" is an unmissable treat. But it still has about it the look of a show on which not all the participants have come to the same conclusion about what they're setting out to achieve, and in the long march from the Barbican via the Strand to Broadway a show originally conceived for and about a Victorian greatpate convention is perhaps bound to look a little uneasy about its various transplants.

As I noted when it first opened in Chichester in August, the revival of Terrence Rattigan's "The Sleeping Prince" (now at the Theatre Royal Haymarket for a short season) is an immensely stylish rethinking of the 1953 coronation comedy, better known in its later Olivier-Monroe movie incarnation as "The Prince and the Showgirl." This new production has moved into London. Set in what appears to be a replica of the Hall of Mirrors at Versailles, it offers two of the highest high comedy performances available anywhere in town: from Judy Campbell as the grand duchess cascading from a great height and John Moffatt as the superbly camp aide-de-camp.

Omar Sharif, in his British stage debut, sleepwalks through a crumbling plot with considerable drowsy charm, while Debbie Arnold as the showgirl now manages rather more than the occasional squeaky echo of Marilyn Monroe.

The director, Peter Coe, has happily realized that what went wrong with the original version was Sir Laurence Olivier's determination to play the title role as the prince uncharmingly demanded by the author. By going now all out for precisely the Ruritanian charade that Rattigan was parodying, they have come up with a sizeable if quirky hit.

At the Lyric Hammersmith Studio, the Shared Experience Group of Mike Alford is offering until Dec. 17 an enchanting adaptation of Maupassant's "Successful Strategies" staged (in repertoire with his darker "False Admissions") as a kind of up-market chamber piece about fickle aristocratic romances and the games that rich lovers and their cynical but good-hearted servants play. Though done at 90 minutes without a break, there are occasional moments when one longs for the arrival of the mysterious murderer from "The Draughtsman's Contract." But the tension is in the dialogue, and Alford has wisely approached his subject with an appalled if still loving awareness of privilege in a vacuum.

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The Associated Press
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NYSE Index									
High	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Low	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
...

NYSE Diaries									
Adv	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
...

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.									
Nov	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
...

AMEX Diaries									
Adv	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
...

NASDAQ Index									
High	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Low	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
...

AMEX Most Actives									
AT&T	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
IBM	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
...

Dow Jones Bond Averages									
Gov	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
...

AMEX Stock Index									
High	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Low	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
...

Tuesday's NYSE Closing

Vol. of 4 p.m. 186,948,000
Prev. 4 p.m. Vol. 76,216,000
Prev. Consolidated Close 74,000,000

Tables include the nationwide prices
Up to the closing on Wall Street

12 Month High Low Stock	Dr.	Yld.	PE	12 Month High Low Stock	Dr.	Yld.	PE	12 Month High Low Stock	Dr.	Yld.	PE	12 Month High Low Stock	Dr.	Yld.	PE	12 Month High Low Stock	Dr.	Yld.	PE
AT&T	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
IBM	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
GE	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
AMT	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
...

(Continued on Page 10)

A MESSAGE TO OUR SHAREHOLDERS



YOUR CHOICE, YOUR VOICE, YOUR VOTE.

We are gratified by the overwhelming support we have received from our shareholders and our employees. We appreciate your confidence in us.

For those of you who haven't voted yet, please remember that we must receive your proxy by this Friday, December 2. This is a crucial vote for all Gulf shareholders. **Your vote is vital.** It gives you an opportunity to help enable your Company to continue in the sound strategic direction that Gulf has been pursuing — a strategy that has led to 10 consecutive years of increases in dividend payments.

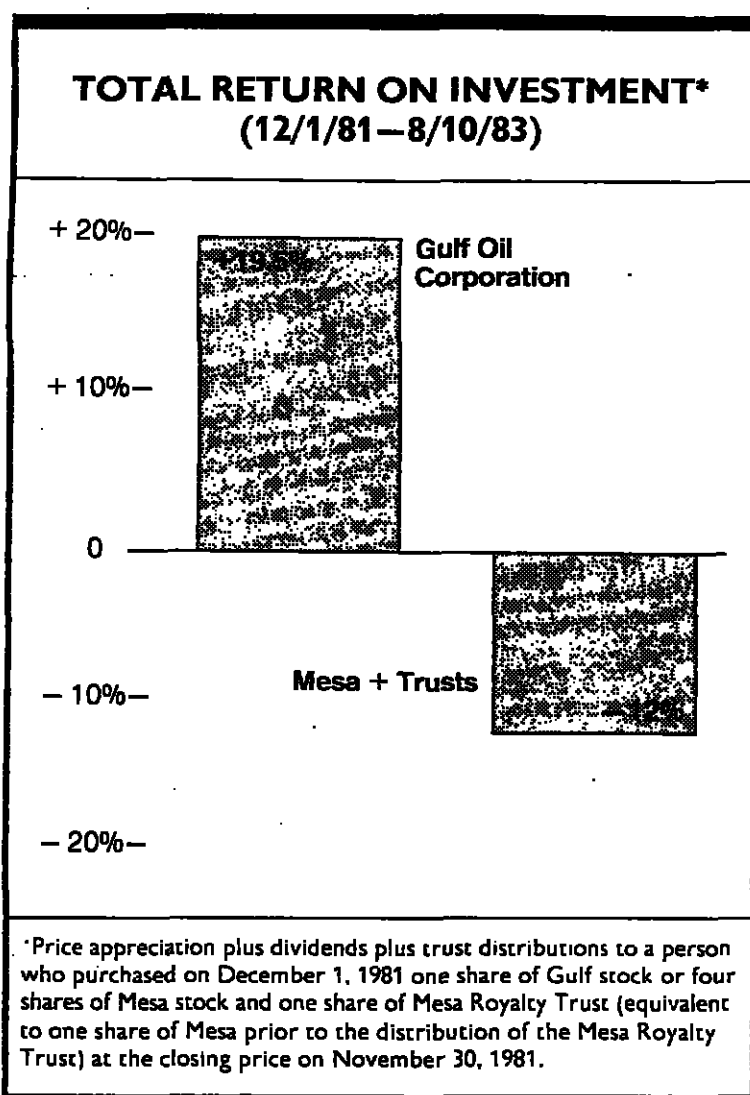
You have a choice, a voice, and a vote. But you must act quickly.

In this proxy contest, the Mesa Group — headed by T. Boone Pickens, Jr., — has sought to convince you that their interests are the same as yours. **We don't believe it.**

Remember what Mr. Pickens said as recently as October 19... after his group had bought a substantial number of Gulf shares... **"I just work for one crowd; that's the Mesa stockholder."**

Let's look at the recent record — ours and theirs.

The chart that follows shows the total return on Gulf stock from the time I became Gulf's chairman (December 1, 1981) until the Pickens Group began purchasing our stock. **Gulf's total return is up approximately 19.5%; Mesa's total return (including both royalty trusts) is down approximately 12%.**



IF YOU DON'T VOTE, IT'S THE SAME AS A VOTE AGAINST.

We believe our solid record of accomplishment deserves your support and your vote **FOR** management's proposal. But you must also know that **abstaining from voting is the same as voting against the proposal**, since approval requires that more than 50 percent of the company's outstanding shares be voted for it.

EVERY VOTE COUNTS

Your latest dated proxy is the only one that counts. Even if you have previously signed a Blue opposition proxy, you can still change your mind.

Please express your support of Gulf's proposal by signing, dating, and mailing the **WHITE** proxy card. And please do it now. While you still have a choice. And a voice. And a vote.

James E. Lee

James E. Lee
Chairman of the Board and
Chief Executive Officer

*Interview of October 19, 1983 on Cable News Network program "Money Line". The cited quotation is made with the permission of the broadcaster. The use of such media quote does not represent the broadcaster's endorsement of Gulf management or its positions. Gulf has not made any payment with respect to the publication of this quotation.

IMPORTANT

Because time is so short before the December 2 Special Meeting, we have arranged for you to vote, if you wish, by sending a Datagram. The procedure is simple and costs you nothing:

1. Call Western Union toll-free 1-800-325-6000 any time day or night (in Missouri only, dial 1-800-342-6700)
2. Tell the operator you want to send a prepaid Datagram charged to I.D. #F7082
3. The operator will have a complete copy of the **WHITE** management proxy card. Please tell the operator:
I want to vote all my Gulf shares **FOR** the proposed reorganization.
4. Give the operator your name, address and telephone number. If you are not a record owner, tell the operator your authority to send the proxy.
5. Western Union will then send a Datagram to Gulf reflecting your vote.

If your shares are registered in nominee name with your brokerage firm or bank, only they may vote your shares, and only upon receipt of your specific instructions. To ensure that your shares will be voted, please instruct the party responsible for your account to execute a WHITE proxy on your behalf immediately.

If you have any questions or need assistance in voting your shares registered in bank or nominee name, you are encouraged to call Georgeson & Co. Inc. at (212) 440-9800 in New York, U.S.A., or in London, England at 01-636-2361. Please call collect.

If you have any questions or need assistance in voting your shares registered in broker name, you are encouraged to call D. F. King & Co., Inc. at (212) 269-5550 in New York, (312) 236-5881 in Chicago, or (415) 788-1119 in San Francisco. Please call collect.

Gulf has also established the following toll-free numbers: 1-800-255-4853, and for Pennsylvania residents only 1-800-222-2152. If you cannot get through on the toll-free lines, we encourage you to call collect on the Georgeson & Co. Inc. and D. F. King & Co., Inc. telephone numbers.

Herald Tribune

The Daily Source
for International
Investors

هكذا من الأصل

SPORTS

Why an Aging Star Should Turn Down the Stardust

International Herald Tribune
LONDON — An open letter to Pelé:

Dear O Rei,

You were everything to my generation of soccer lovers. Your complete, "beautiful" game was the soul of millions of us across 150 national frontiers, and in this video age, we still have proof of your skills, your athleticism, your unique fantasy.

Please, don't let Warner Communications dollars diminish all that. Their reported \$5 million offer for you to play seven months in 1984 smacks of the final desperate stunt of men who have already failed to show the United States anything like the true beauty of our sport.

By resurrecting you, well over a decade past your prime, they hope to revive the corpse of the North American Soccer League. But, old friend, you are 43, and even if the touch and imagination is still in you, anyone of any intelligence knows your physical magnificence is beyond recall.

At best we could use the imprint

of your greatness to conjure up the past, to remember you at full throttle. At worst a new audience will set its young eyes on a legend and say that if you represent the best, what has soccer to offer them?

They will ask if this really is the athlete for whom Nigeria and Biafra once declared a two-day truce so both sides could watch you play. They will not believe the Shah of Iran once waited three hours at an airport just to speak with you, that popes and emperors and kings and even Chinese border guards have left their posts to greet you.

Although you say that "with the world financial crisis" you have to seriously consider whether you dare pass up the dollars, you also rightly point out that you have already said goodbye.

After that, the more fanciful Warner persuasiveness gets to you. They tell you that only a "new motivation" can revive the interest of fans. You admit that sways you. Beware the illusion. Mohammed Ali's comeback, true, carried momentary repurchases that need not concern you, but did you not witness how irretrievably decline withered

his greatness? Whether or not we believe Ali has brain damage, few of us could cling to his invincible image once he plodded and fooled around and was hit by boxers who once could not have got near enough to kick his backside.

You may think that, the way soccer's been going, you could get by on a lesser oxygen supply. Sure you

ROB HUGHES

could, but as you know from the first time around with the Cosmos (by which time you already realized the genuine Pelé was a memory), the NASL is a pretence.

Consider the implications, should you lace up your boots and find, again, that you are incomparable. It would mean that the standard of play is so impoverished that it's hardly worth "reviving." The illusion of your sustained greatness would actually damage soccer's growth, once people realized it was really the ghost of a famous player making hay in a barren field.

Ask yourself: professional soccer is failing so abjectly in a nation that claims nearly 10 million

people playing it for fun. Why did Team America go bust? Why has television turned its back? Why have 30 cities rejected the NASL? Why are there now 10 pro teams instead of the two dozen after your first public relations job for the Cosmos in the mid-70s?

It cannot all be bad management (although there was plenty), nor even a lack of patience (the NASL began in 1967). I think it's because the league has always based itself on the false premise that Americans had to be offered something different from the game which, over the last century, has become standardized around the rest of the world.

This premise built an entertainment closer to Mickey Mouse than international soccer. It was symbolized by new rules — the 35-yard offside line — and is as synthetic as Astroturf.

Aging overseas stars have strolled through the dollar jambores and unemployed coaches have brought their failed tactics. And so Soccer Bowl 1983 produced a harsh, physical bore in which the Tulsa Roughnecks, a club with no

stars, beat the Toronto Blizzard, whose one authentic name player, Roberto Betegge, went grey long ago.

Probably it was significant that the goal that put the final beyond doubt came off the knee of Ron Futcher, an average English second-division forward whose very presence was a cheat. According to NASL regulations, he should have been banned after receiving three official cautions in the playoff series.

So how did he become an all-American winner? Because, in the tangled ethics of NASL, President Howard Samuels, Futcher's misbehavior was something to be overlooked "in the interests of the sport and the game of tomorrow."

Heaven knows, Pelé, the real game would never have let you off had you retaliated often to the hatchet men of your time.

When rule-bender Samuels was elected in June 1982, he told us: "The NASL's belief in its future is undiminished. Add together the excitement being generated for the game by the World Cup in Spain and what's happening in the colleges, high schools and local programs and you know there is a great future. The only question is how we get there."

On the backs of former greats is the Cosmos way. Last year it was Franz Beckenbauer, who returned to New York for a second high but who came and went again with little impact. Now, Pelé, they want the aging king.

Take their dollars as a PR front man if you must, but please don't subject yourself to public ridicule or public sympathy. The television cameras might come for the encore, but they would measure what's left. Warner Communications razzamatazz could possibly cut into the league's millions in losses, but I



... And was using his head.

sense that after one more season its yes-or-no men might desert the sinking ship. "We tried everything didn't we?" I can hear them saying. "Why, even Pelé failed us this time."

Naturally, you and I could be taking this all too seriously. New York is a franchise renowned for its bull, for linking its name with virtually any star, past or present, who might give it a lift.

Well, I hope this time it is just a publicity story. Because then, knowing you to be in good financial health, we can go on looking at our videotapes, can go on recalling an artistry undiluted.

Yours cordially,

Center and Dissenter: By-the-Book Reflections on Sport and Life

By George Vecsey

NEW YORK — It would be hard to find a greater contrast than the basketball world of Kareem Abdul-Jabbar and the football vision of Peter Gent in a pair of books published in the past few days. Reading them back to back brings on instant culture shock.

Abdul-Jabbar's book, "Giant Steps," published by Bantam, is an autobiography with sensitive help from co-author Peter Knobler. It describes Abdul-Jabbar's discovery of blackness, basketball, America, Islam and ultimately himself. The book, like the man's urban, northern sport, is often personal and creative.

Gent's novel, "The Franchise," published by Villard Books, is an apocalyptic vision of professional football, set in a city resembling Dallas. The book, like the sport, is often distant and fearful.

Both main characters seek control of their lives in a chaotic world, full of injuries and drugs and violence. Abdul-Jabbar fills out his two decades in basketball with sharp insights about Harlem, parochial schools, his parents and Wilt Chamberlain.

Because of his five seasons as a Dallas Cowboy receiver and later as a quarterback, Gent's novel is crisscrossed by the Dallas-Fort Worth area, generations of every scandal and tragedy to hit the National Football League in the last decade — the suicide of a former player, the notorious death of an owner, alleg-

tions of ticket scalping, union upheaval, rampant use of cocaine and steroids and the ongoing battle for control of television and cable dollars.

But while much of real pro football is merely banal and vengeful, Gent's vision of Dallas football is conspiratorial and exaggerated: a beguiling commissioner, a union leader from out of an airplane, a club owner, a crooked quarterback, mob infiltration, a crusading sportswriter, a tortured to death, a crazed Vietnam veteran, dead and injured children galore.

"Football is not a metaphor for life," Gent said during a recent visit to New York. "It is life."

Unfortunately, his vision of life is not likely to make much sense to anybody who does not follow the gloomy world of pro football. There is little characterization and everybody talks alike. The movie script is already under way.

One need know nothing about basketball to enjoy "Giant Steps," the odyssey from Lew Alcindor of Manhattan to a Muslim named Kareem Abdul-Jabbar who is the star center for the National Basketball Association's Los Angeles Lakers.

Because of his 7-foot-2 height, his exotic name, his isolation from the press in high school and college and his often impressive public face, Abdul-Jabbar has remained somewhat of a mystery man until now. He paints a subtle picture of his father, a stern substitute officer from the Caribbean who came alive only

through his music, and his mother, a Roman Catholic convert devoted to her only child. He admits he still feels pain over their decision to send him off from their integrated Manhattan neighborhood to an all-black boarding school in Philadelphia for the fourth grade.

He brings up the searing moment when his high school coach, Jack Donohue, tried to motivate him in a locker-room lecture by telling him he was playing "just like a nigger."

So tall and so gifted, Lew Alcindor could have easily stayed in the basketball pipeline, never developing an inner life. But even as

he grew, he was aware of the Harlem Youth Action Project, when he wrote for a newspaper in the morning and spent his afternoons learning black history at the Schomburg Center for Research in Black Culture.

One day he came out of the subway and found Harlem rioting over the shooting of a black youth by a police officer.

"I found myself running, grunting, 'I didn't stop 'til I was at 137th Street and Broadway,'" he writes. "Anger wasn't new to me, nor was power, but I was burning without release. No amount of running would give these people control of that street — I knew that — and THAT made me angry."

In another section, he recalls being graciously accepted into Wilt Chamberlain's inner circle as a teenager, and how he developed a crush on one of Chamberlain's female friends but was too shy to do much about it. In fact, Abdul-Jabbar admits, he was "almost always" too introverted to be a ladies' man.

He dabbled in drugs during college, a small portion of the book that has been overpublicized. He said last week that "I had to put it in, to be honest, but I would tell young people now that you don't need to take drugs to enjoy life."

Asked if youngsters might follow his actions rather than his advice, Abdul-Jabbar said: "You don't have to try to imitate me. It's not good for you."

"Giant Steps" is a book about a man and a life worth knowing.

Abdul-Jabbar's book is a book about a man and a life worth knowing.

Abdul-Jabbar's book is a book about a man and a life worth knowing.

Abdul-Jabbar's book is a book about a man and a life worth knowing.

Abdul-Jabbar's book is a book about a man and a life worth knowing.

Dolphins Defeat Bengals by 38-14

The Associated Press

MIAMI — Quarterback Dan Marino threw for three touchdowns and the Miami Dolphins forced four turnovers as the Dolphins routed the Cincinnati Bengals, 38-14, in a National Football League game here Monday night.

Marino hit on TD passes of 7 and 15 yards to Mark Duper and 3 yards to Dan Johnson. Tony Nathan and Andre Franklin scored on short runs and Uwe von Schamann kicked a 47-yard field goal.

Cincinnati talked on an 80-yard Ken Anderson-Isaac Curtis pass and a 1-yard plunge by fullback Pete Johnson.

NFL Standings

AMERICAN CONFERENCE										
Team	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA	Points	Opp.	Diff.	Streak
Minnesota	7	0	0	.500	281	302	281	302	+21	W7
Green Bay	6	0	0	.429	241	236	241	236	+5	W6
Tampa Bay	6	0	0	.429	241	236	241	236	+5	W6
Atlanta	6	0	0	.429	241	236	241	236	+5	W6
San Francisco	6	0	0	.429	241	236	241	236	+5	W6
Los Angeles	6	0	0	.429	241	236	241	236	+5	W6
San Diego	6	0	0	.429	241	236	241	236	+5	W6
Seattle	6	0	0	.429	241	236	241	236	+5	W6
Denver	6	0	0	.429	241	236	241	236	+5	W6
San Francisco	6	0	0	.429	241	236	241	236	+5	W6
Los Angeles	6	0	0	.429	241	236	241	236	+5	W6
San Diego	6	0	0	.429	241	236	241	236	+5	W6
Seattle	6	0	0	.429	241	236	241	236	+5	W6
Denver	6	0	0	.429	241	236	241	236	+5	W6
San Francisco	6	0	0	.429	241	236	241	236	+5	W6
Los Angeles	6	0	0	.429	241	236	241	236	+5	W6
San Diego	6	0	0	.429	241	236	241	236	+5	W6
Seattle	6	0	0	.429	241	236	241	236	+5	W6
Denver	6	0	0	.429	241	236	241	236	+5	W6
San Francisco	6	0	0	.429	241	236	241	236	+5	W6
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San Diego	6	0	0	.429	241	236	241	236	+5	W6
Seattle	6	0	0	.429	241	236	241	236	+5	W6
Denver	6	0	0	.429	241	236	241	236	+5	W6
San Francisco	6	0	0	.429	241	236	241	236	+5	W6
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Denver	6	0	0	.429	241	236	241	236	+5	W6
San Francisco	6	0	0	.429	241	236	241	236	+5	W6
Los Angeles	6	0	0	.429	241	236	241	236	+5	W6
San Diego	6	0	0	.429	241	236	241	236	+5	W6
Seattle	6	0	0	.429	241	236	241	236	+5	W6
Denver	6	0	0	.429	241	236	241	236	+5	W6
San Francisco	6	0	0	.429	241	236	241	236	+5	W6
Los Angeles	6	0	0	.429	241	236	241	236	+5	W6
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San Diego	6	0	0	.429	241	236	241	236	+5	W6
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Denver	6	0	0	.429	241	236	241	236	+5	W6
San Francisco	6	0	0	.429	241	236	241	236	+5	W6
Los Angeles	6	0	0	.429	241	236	241	236	+5	W6
San Diego	6	0	0	.429	241	236	241	236	+5	W6
Seattle	6	0	0	.429	241	236	241	236	+5	W6
Denver	6	0	0	.429	241	236	241	236	+5	W6
San Francisco	6	0	0	.429	241	236	241	236	+5	W6
Los Angeles	6	0	0	.429	241	236	241	236	+5	W6
San Diego	6	0	0	.429	241	236	241	236	+5	W6
Seattle	6	0	0	.429	241	236	241	236	+5	W6
Denver	6	0	0	.429	241	236	241	236	+5	W6
San Francisco	6	0	0	.429	241	236	241	236	+5	W6
Los Angeles	6	0	0	.429	241	236	241	236	+5	W6
San Diego	6	0	0	.429	241	236	241	236	+5	W6
Seattle	6	0	0	.429	241	236	241	236	+5	W6
Denver	6	0	0	.429	241	236	241	236	+5	W

OBSERVER

The Art of Dying in Films

By Russell Baker
NEW YORK — Richard Loo died for the last time in Los Angeles the other day. He was 80, had acted in about 150 films over a 50-year career and had died in a fair proportion of them. Though his roots were Chinese, he was in great demand for roles as Japanese villains during World War II and, as his daughter said, "was always either stabbing himself or committing hara-kiri or kamikaze . . . because he never got the best of the Americans."

Forty years ago and thereabouts I saw Loo die many times and, though it may seem shameful nowadays, cheered each death without the slightest sensation of unseemly behavior.

Revisers of history may clutch at this confession as proof that I was besotted with anti-Asian racism cooked up by U.S. propagandists to promote the war effort against Japan. To which I say, "Poppycock!"

What made Loo's deaths so easy to cheer was much simpler than racism. First, you always knew he would be back at this devilish business of tormenting American GIs before the month was out at the movie theater. Second, he always died in good taste.

Even when committing *hara-kiri*, he was neat about it. I wish present-day movie actors would study his work. When a movie actor faces a violent end nowadays, the audience has to put up with a mess so gory that only the strongest stomach can go on digesting the popcorn.

When the scene is over, they are not a jot deader than Loo was after prodding a wooden sword at his entrails and grimacing a few times to indicate a *hara-kiri* in progress.

I am unable to determine whether Loo holds the record for dying on film. Dying was not a highly respected skill when Hollywood produced movies like sausages, and those who did it rarely received much attention. To this day there is no Academy Award for the best dying performance.

Most of those who died for a living were bit players who had scarcely a line before being plugged by Randolph Scott or John Wayne. These actors were so little valued that the studios rarely even wasted

Bleeding, in fact, rarely seemed to occur after fatal movie shootings, and for this I was always grateful.

There was a period of my life when I watched Barton MacLane get shot to death two or three times a month, and deservedly so on each occasion. Never once did I see Barton MacLane bleed. I class him up there close to Loo as a rat who knew how to die like a gentleman. Stars, of course, hardly ever died.

When they did, they certainly didn't bleed or stagger around with pieces of their skulls missing, as actors do nowadays. Edward G. Robinson, pumped lethally full of lead, might roll down a long flight of stone steps, which could make you wince at the thought of the bruises, but he always died intact.

Americans who grew up on these old studio movies could hardly escape the impression that a violent end, though undesirable, could nevertheless be achieved with neatness. It was shocking to encounter the real thing — the work of a razor, a meat cleaver, a shotgun — when I started newspaper work.

Present-day movies with their prurient close-ups of ax work, chainsaw applications and shotgun attacks on the human body are no more accurate at capturing the real thing than the old bloodless Hollywood product.

The aim now seems to be to titillate a public appetite for disgust. The notion that they might send the audience out with a healthy repugnance for violence is such transparent baloney that no sensible filmmaker even proposes it.

Audiences may be different, but they are no dumber than they were 40 years ago when Richard Loo was playing at dying. They know the actors with the severed heads, spurting arteries and spilled intestines are already back at work before another camera, or at least bounding their agents for another role.

What has changed between Loo's heyday and "The Texas Chainsaw Massacre" is not the transparent fraudulence of the illusion; it is the aesthetic taste of the audience, which can now be entertained by being revolted.

New York Times Service

All Hail the Whale

By Sarah Newell

NEW YORK — "They say the sea is cold, but the sea contains the hottest blood of all," said D.H. Lawrence in his poem "The Sea." *— The New York Times*

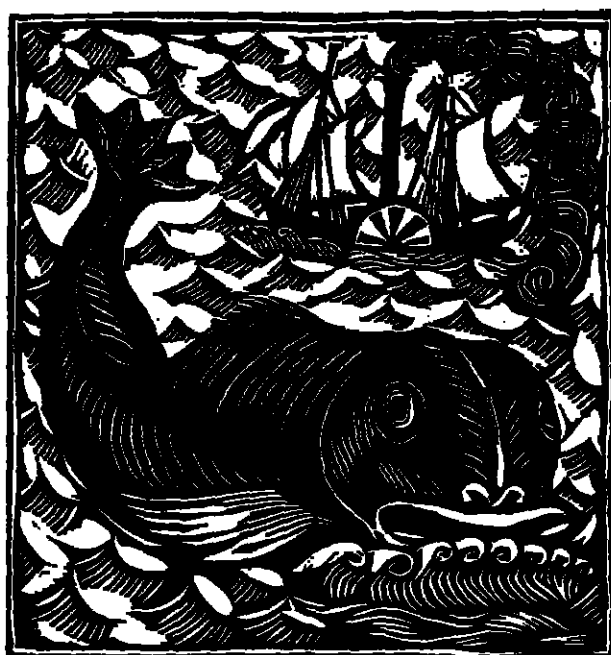
Concerned that these warm-blooded leviathans are within sight of a watery Armageddon, the Canadian poet Greg Gatenby has unearthed and commissioned hundreds of pieces of lore, poetry, paintings, sculpture and music for "Whales: A Celebration" (Little, Brown), rallying them into a lavish artistic tribute to all

Various perceived as white goddesses, black roses, emperors, all species of whale and dolphin are honored by poets, including John Masefield, C.H. Sisson and Maxine Kumin; by writers and scientists from Plutarch to Carl

Sagan; by artists like Robert Rauschenberg and Raoul Dufy (woodcut, below), and by composers such as Leonard Bernstein, Ned Rorem and John Cage. There is a cautionary tale from Margaret Atwood, "The Afterlife

of Ishmael," in which Melville's sailor is visited by the god of whales and condemned to everlasting life in his small cottage overlooking a sea bereft of whales.

Stanley Kunitz's contribution



Привет К маме-мояму папаше это будет чужая-моя родная мать, Калёнок-парубочек

Калёнок

PEOPLE

\$1.6-Million Patch-Up

A 28-year-old man who tipped up and discarded what he thought was a lost Thanksgiving Day lottery ticket to a taxi driver last week and claimed his \$1.6-million prize. Joseph R. Wyatt, who will receive \$1,617,530 over 20 years, said at a press conference in Trenton, New Jersey, that he "almost cried" when he read a message on the ticket: "Void if torn or altered." But Frank J. Graeff, a New Jersey Lottery spokesman, said officials decided Wyatt's ticket was in good enough shape to pass the lottery's validation process. Wyatt tore up the ticket after he heard a number read on the radio that didn't match his. As it turned out, the number was from the previous week, and Wyatt saw his winning number in the newspaper the next day. Wyatt, who is married and has a 10-month-old daughter, said he would buy a car that he had no idea what he would do with the rest of his prize, except probably "have somebody invest it for me. I burn money."

than anyone in the news business "could reasonably be expected to be paid" and it's "more than I'm worth." While he says he doesn't feel comfortable about the situation, Rather told Playboy magazine that "in the end, your worth is what anybody is willing to pay." He was asked how much he makes, but would not say.

Kirk Douglas will reign over the Bacchus parade and ball at Mardi Gras, riding at the head of a 23-foot parade March 4 in New Orleans, August Perez, captain of the Carnival organization, said the actor was chosen as Bacchus XVII because of his efforts representing the United States abroad.

President Ronald Reagan, detailing his regimen of physical activity, reports he is a firm believer in exercise, not just to stay fit, but for the "sheer pleasure" exertion brings. The wood-chopping, brush-clearing, horse-riding chief executive, in an article in *Parade* magazine, advocates a fitness program combining outdoor and indoor activities with careful attention to diet. Reagan, 72, writes, "I am a great believer in exercise, not only for reasons of fitness, but also sheer pleasure. So, move over, Jane Fonda, here comes the Ronald Reagan workout plan."

Prince Edward, the youngest son of Queen Elizabeth II, sounded a bit philosophical after making his Cambridge University stage debut in Arthur Miller's "The Crucible." "Life is one big act," he commented. "You may be nervous but you don't show it." The 19-year-old prince, who played Deputy Governor Danforth, the 60-year-old Puritan judge in the play about the 17th-century Salem, Massachusetts, witch trials, admitted having

stage fright before he went on, but still found the experience thoroughly enjoyable. "The part suits him like a glove," said Nicholas Walsmsley, who directed the production Monday in the chapel of the university's Jesus College. However, Edward, who is studying history and archaeology at Cambridge, said he doubts he will appear in another university production. He said he felt the press attention he received was not fair to the other people involved.

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